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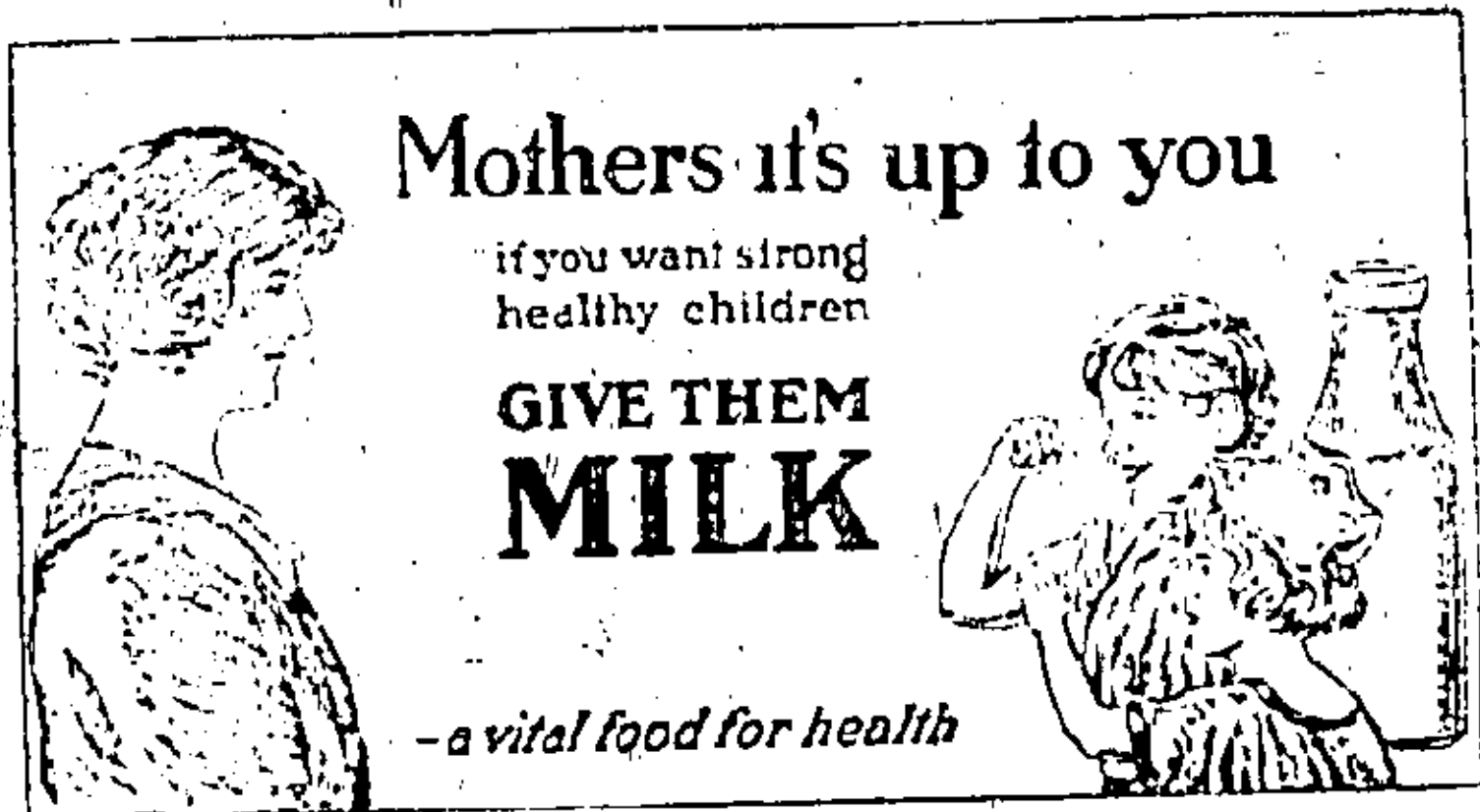
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[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN EXCHANGES.]

THE "WANDERERS" ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, May 24th. Carrying the cup and a be-ribboned mascot, the triumphant Bolton team was entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons by Sir William Edge (National Liberal, Bolton). The party, which included Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Jack Jones, and the Member for West Ham, was photographed in the middle of the team. Mr. Lloyd George wittily proposed the team's health, and said that in order to make sure of one good chap when speaking at Manchester on Saturday he had arranged to be supplied with the Cup result, and intended to announce it to the audience, but the arrangement miscarried owing to the late start of the match. He said that the happenings at Wembley were a triumph for British clock, endurance, sportsmanship, and good temper. The team left for Bolton in the afternoon, a huge crowd assembling at Euston and sending them off with cheers.

HORRORS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

LONDON, April 30th. The special Berlin correspondent of the *Time* writes:—Wretched conditions of life in Soviet Russia are vividly described by the Moscow correspondent of a Berlin newspaper, who has just returned from Russia. According to the correspondent, thousands of half-dressed children, mostly orphans, who are roaming in the streets like beggars and vagabonds, haunting train stops, are filthy and diseased, imploring alms or importuning the passengers at railway stations, monotonously crying "Give, give me some bread." Children die of the Soviet law against hawking by persons under fourteen by trading in foodstuffs and cigarettes in the street. The guards beat them, and sometimes a child, 8 or 9 years old, is marched through the streets to the Czecha prisons like dangerous criminals. The Czecha employ the most intelligent children as spies, who report the subjects for alms and over hear their talk. Children steal everything they can in their own homes and at school.

DAMAGE IN SOUTHERN IRELAND

LONDON, May 1st. The Irish Committee of the Cabinet is receiving a deputation of Members, including Lord Carson, on the question of claims for compensation of Southern Irish loyalists whose property had been destroyed. It is estimated that the claims for compensation amount to between £200,000 and £300,000, but it is not anticipated that the Government is in a position to offer any other compensation than provided in the Bill which is being passed to-day, whatever it is hoped that the claimants will obtain 60 per cent. or 70 per cent. of the compensation for which they are asking. The Free State Government has not asked the British for help in the matter, for it is felt that their burden is too difficult to ask England to bear it.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY

LONDON, May 1st. The House of Commons has adopted a resolution establishing a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine British law in regard to the nationality of married women on questions involved in the possession by husband and wife of the same or different nationality, and the operation of laws in foreign countries in this connection, with a view to ascertaining any desirable alterations in British law.

PROPOSED PRAYER BOOK REVISION

LONDON, May 2nd. Opposing the proposed revision of the Prayer Book in the Lower House of Convocation at York, the Dean of Canterbury, the suggestion of the English Church Union to provide alternative forms of worship as a "positive monstrosity," and said that if different forms of prayer were used in different Churches, worshippers would be thrown into a state of uncertainty. This was an attempt to denounce the English Prayer Book and to introduce superstition in worship. LONDON, May 3rd. The Lower House of Convocation at Canterbury, after much discussion passed a resolution urging the desirability of careful consideration of proposals for the revision of the Prayer Book.

THE MARTINET VICE-CHANCELLOR

LONDON, May 1st. Dr. Farnell's reversal of his decision has come too late to enable the opening of the theatre in the present season. Informing the Vice-Chancellor of this, Mr. James Fagan declares that it is impossible to evolve a season for repertoire from chaos with the speed of the ukase. Mr. Fagan announced his intention of renewing his application in October to Dr. Farnell's successor. LONDON, May 4th. The controversy, criticism and ridicule evoked by Dr. Farnell's unbalanced banning of activities culminated last evening at a debate at the Oxford Union on the motion "That the existing powers of the Vice-Chancellor imperil the welfare of the University." The latest institution to come under Dr. Farnell's lash has been the University's most exclusive Club, the "Bullington," whose dinners were suspended, following on some hilarity last term, while the "Silver Halfpenny Association," in consequence of advertising the final match for the Silver Cup, without Dr. Farnell's permission, has been informed that if this happens again the match will be stopped. Undergraduates are also prohibited from participating in the forthcoming Bicycling Week. The mover of the resolution at yesterday's Union debate declared that the authorities were making Oxford the laughingstock of the country, and the situation was becoming so ludicrous that the Vice-Chancellor was making the theatre an unnecessary opposition. He contended that the Vice-Chancellorship stood for order and the maintenance of the old traditions. The motion was enthusiastically carried by 190 votes to 80.

CITY EQUITABLE MANAGER ACQUITTED.

LONDON, May 2nd. Mr. Mansell, manager of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, has been acquitted of misappropriation and conspiracy with G. L. Bevan to defraud the Company of £110,000 and has been discharged. The case collapsed dramatically when Sir Richard Muir, prosecuting, announced while Mansell was in the witness box that he did not wish to continue the cross-examination.

ADDITION TO P. & O. FLEET.

LONDON, May 2nd. The P. & O. recently ordered two 15,000-ton passenger steamers from Harland and Wolff, Greenock, and also one 15,000-ton vessel from Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Newcastle, all for the Indian mail service. The R.I.S.N. Co. has under construction or projected, on steamers, comprising five 8,000-ton vessels for the Calcutta-Japan service, two motor-driven cargo ships each of 2,300 tons, the *Manadara* and *Manadara*, and the motor cargo ship *Dolphin*, of 6,000 tons, and the *Manadara* for the Indian coast service. The new tonnage at present projected by the P. & O. including the *Manadara* and *Manadara*, each of 2,300 tons, and well on their way to completion, amounts to 97,600 tons gross, while that projected by the R.I.S.N. Co. amounts to 61,400 tons.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REBUKE TO SIR JOHN SIMON.

LONDON, May 3rd. An unusual scene was witnessed in the House of Lords, when Sir John Simon replied to Lord Birkenhead's attack and explained that he had returned his brief in the case. He appealed to the other Peers, who had had longer experience than Lord Birkenhead, whether Sir John Simon's past conduct in the House justified the strictures, of which no notice had been given. Lord Finlay supported Sir John Simon. Lord Birkenhead agreed that the matter was one of public importance, but Sir John Simon's duty was the same as that of any counsel, namely to attend and do his duty. Lord Birkenhead added sharply "Call the next case."

CORPORATIONS PROFITS TAX.

LONDON, May 3rd. Justice Bowdett decided that a members' Club was on the same footing as a proprietary Club for the purposes of Corporations Profits Tax, and allowed the appeal of the Crown against a decision of the Income Tax Commissioners, discharging the assessment for 1922 for Corporations Profits Tax upon the Eccentric Club. Justice Bowdett did not think that it was possible to say that, because a Company was designed to conduct its business as a mutual business it was therefore not a Company within the meaning of the Act.

A DARING ROBBERY

LONDON, May 3rd. While Major-General Sir Thomas Gallwey and his wife were attending a luncheon party yesterday, thieves broke in to their residence in Pall Mall Place and stole Lady Gallwey's jewellery, including her engagement ring and a signet ring which had been in her family since William the Conqueror. They also stole a replica statuette of the racehorse *Leinster*.

COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX.

LONDON, May 4th. Tax-collectors' hands will be strengthened by increased penalties for the evasion of Income Tax the list whereof is issued to-day. It prescribes a fine of £20, plus treble the amount of the tax, for failure to make a return, the penalty to be increased to £500 in the case of persons abetting another to make a false statement. Proceedings may be taken within six years of any offence.

THE CHURCH AND BETTING TAXATION.

LONDON, May 3rd. The Lower House of Convocation at York, discussed the taxation of betting. The Dean of Durham, Bishop Weldon, moved approving the tax on betting in principle. He believed that when the State controlled the trade, the evil of betting would diminish. The Rev. H. Heywood moved an amendment, which was eventually adopted by 26 votes to 13 opposing the tax on betting. Mr. Heywood said that he was shocked to find himself directly opposing his former Headmaster at Harrow on such a subject. LONDON, May 4th. The Betting Tax Committee has held its first meeting. Some of the members wanted to settle its business before considering its practicality, but it was argued that evidence on the two issues must surely overlap and it was therefore decided to consider the question as a whole. It is already clear that legalisation in regard to betting is one of the most difficult problems and that there will be a lively difference of opinion.

THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, May 4th. Private View Day at the Royal Academy attracted a large throng in the earlier hours of the morning, and parking space in the courtyard, was full by 11.30. Later arrivals were compelled to go to Piccadilly to find their chauffeurs. H. M. the Queen previously toured the Galleries. This year it is more than ever an exhibition of portraits. Eminent men and women are hanging on the walls, and their aristocratic sisters, cousins and aunts are on the floor trying to get a peep at their relatives in oils. Lord Leverhulme was the first arrival and was rewarded for breakfasting early by being able to scrutinise the pictures in comfort. Two hours later it was hardly possible to move and the heat was terrific. Lord Birkenhead was an interested visitor and gazed for a long time at the portrait of a certain ex-Lord Chancellor. Lord Peel, who was not far behind, smiled broadly at the canvas, but Lady Simon's expression when she passed the picture was inscrutable. Mrs. Asquith, who has never missed a private view, was unable to join the distinguished company at Burlington House this morning, but arrived after lunch.

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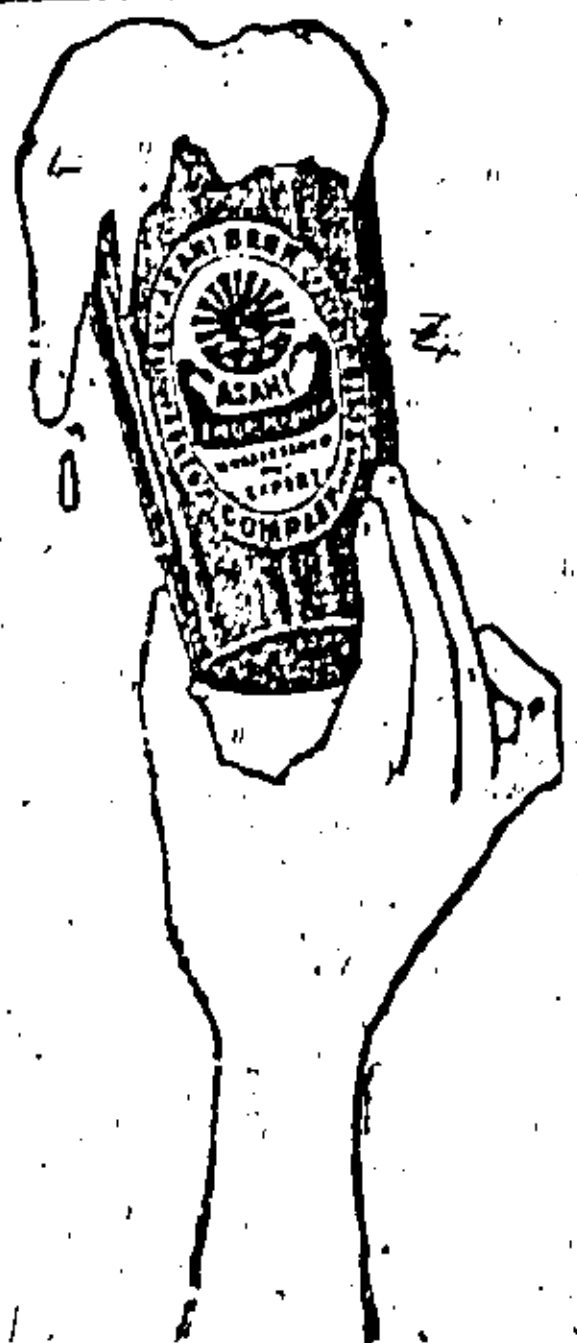
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A BANDIT'S PRISONER ON PAROLE.

M. HERBIE DESCRIBES THE SECOND FLIGHT INTO MOUNTAINS:

BELIEVES THEY WOULD NOT HESITATE TO KILL.

[BY THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

TSAOCHUANG, May 18th.

M. Marcel Olivier Bérubé, the French prisoner, still wearing the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre in his buttonhole, awarded for his exploits in the 113 Flight Escadrille in the French Army, arrived late this afternoon, from the bandit camp at the foot of Paotzekou, on a "leave of absence" of 24 hours. He gave a graphic account of the trials and sufferings of his companions at the hands of the bandit hordes during the past ten days.

"I came to tell you all that the troops have not withdrawn as had been promised, and as a result, the bandit chief is threatening serious reprisals. During the past two days we have marched many miles during day and night, and have only rested for very brief intervals. The bandits are desperate, especially when we are on the march, and if we do not walk fast enough we are prodded either with the rifle butt or bayonet. Even now many of the men are without shoes, while others have their feet so swollen that marching is torture.

"During the past three days we have covered about 30 miles and are encamped within the walls of an ancient Taoist temple, which is situated at the base of Paotzekou but at an elevation of about 500 ft. above sea level. On the mountains across the valley may be seen large numbers of troops continually on guard, and the bandit chief told me before leaving this morning, that the soldiers outnumber the bandits about ten to one, and as a result the bandits are about at the end of their patience.

THE BANDITS WOULD SHOOT.

"I asked Mr. Bérubé to tell me how he knew that the bandits were desperate and he replied that he was sure that the bandits would not hesitate a moment before shooting any of the foreigners.

"On Wednesday last five of the Chinese captives were lined up and shot, merely because they refused to obey the bandits' commands quickly enough, when the order was given to move on, and it was said afterwards, attempted to offer resistance."

Mr. Bérubé then described the state of the individual captives. He stated that Mrs. Verrea had been up remarkably well under the continued marches, and had remained calm and cheerful. She had been released several times, and she now wears foreign clothes and appears in good spirits.

Major Pinger, U.S.A., has been elected senior commanding officer. He is wearing a pair of Mr. Musso's trousers which are several sizes too large for him. A dinner jacket was put on him from the sun. Others who are clothed in dinner jackets include Messrs. Andrea Verrea, and Mr. Leon Friedman.

Mr. Bérubé stated that Mr. W. Smith, of Manchester, who is 63 years of age had a narrow escape from death on Sunday, when he nearly slipped over a narrow path which spanned a deep chasm. He is clothed in blue flannel pyjamas, and wears a large straw hat and carries continually a broken walking stick.

MR. MUSSO SUFFERING.

Mr. Musso is suffering more than any of the others and has to be moved in a sedan chair. During the march he fainted twice and was revived with difficulty. His left leg has been paralysed owing to a severe fall last Monday, when he had no leg glasses.

Thanks to the ministrations of Dr. Martens, Mr. Musso has recovered much of his strength but still is regarded as being in a serious condition.

Mr. Bérubé said that Messrs. Powell, Rowlett and himself were in the best of health and that they had suffered but comparatively little from swollen feet while Mr. Saphire was under the doctor's care.

He stated that there were about 400 bandits who kept them under constant surveillance while in any of the temporary camps, and that their guardians were increased to nearly twice that number when on the march.

The present camp is situated in three pagodas of a Taoist temple, but all the pagodas, though at a small distance from each other, are intercommunicating, and the captives are allowed to pass freely from one enclosure to another. Major Allen commands one group and Mr. J. B. Powell another. The life is in a sense pseudo-military in character, and the captives are forced to eat and sleep with their own group. They are divided as follows into the following groups:—

Paragoda No. 1.—Major Pinger, Solomon, Bérubé, Rowlett, Chang (Interpreter).

Paragoda No. 2.—Mr. Powell, Friedman, Henly, Musso, 2 Chinese.

Paragoda No. 3.—Major Allen, Gensburger, Saphire, Elias, Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Verrea.

Mr. Bérubé is leaving about noon tomorrow to return to camp before sundown, when his parole will expire. He appears in vigorous health and little the worse for his experience, stating that long service in the trenches during 1914-15 fitted him for anything.

MRS. VERREA'S EXPERIENCES.

SITUATION OF CAPTIVES REPORTED DESPERATE.

The Correspondent of the N.C. Daily News telegraphing from Lincheng on May 20th said:—

Mrs. Verrea, the Mexican lady who has hitherto refused to leave her husband, arrived in Lincheng early this morning and is very weak and weary, having been on the road for eight hours.

It is thought from the reports from Paotzekou that the situation of the captives is very serious for the surrounding troops have killed one bandit and captured another. Powell, Allen and Solomon were the first captives taken to the top of Paotzekou (the mountain fortress) just before Mrs. Verrea left and the others are being taken there also.

Mrs. Verrea arrived exhausted and soaked with rain. She says: "It is all a nightmare too terrible for words. They took me away from my husband at first but when I begged to remain with him they allowed me to do so. His hair is gone white and he was on the verge of a collapse. We were separated from the others after the first night, then forced to march day after day, sometimes all night. The first three nights we were huddled with the bandits and slept on a dirty floor, infested with vermin, but were hardly asleep when we were ordered on. They pushed and kicked us to make us move faster. I was clothed only in a heavy coat over my nightdress, with no stockings and only the bandits' slippers.

FOREIGNERS' COURAGE SPLENDID.

"On the second day a Chinese ahead of me slipped and fell over the cliff. In the hill camp we were alone but never had any privacy. The bandits caroused, drank, and smoked opium. The first week we were fed twice daily but were too afraid to eat. Then when the food from the U.S. Reserve Mission came it was like manna from Heaven. The courage of the foreigners was splendid. They tried to make light of the most perilous times and smile.

"I was several times offered liberty, but how could I leave my husband when a bride? On Friday some bandits were killed and others wounded by sharpshooters. They were terribly angry and threatened reprisals if the firing continued. After the parleys with the Government envoys the bandit chiefs were furious. They ordered the Americans to the summit of Paotzekou and ordered the others to follow to-day. Then the foreigners urged my husband to make me return and gave me great cheers as we said goodbye. But I am desolate. Please ask all foreigners in China to insist on the release of their comrades in Paotzekou before it is too late."

Mrs. Verrea is dainty and charming, an aristocrat. Her emotion is too deep for tears.

BANDIT CHIEF AS REFORMER.

A Special Chinese Correspondent, who has been to the scene of the bandit outrage for the N.C. Daily News sent the following telegram on his return to Peking:—

PEKING, May 18th.

I have interviewed the bandit leader, Sun Mei-yao, who says that the action taken by the bandits is honest and honourable, with the wish to better the country's condition. He says that the bandits will hold their prisoners until the Government shall abolish the Tachungships, disband the superfluous troops, adjust the country's finances, declare a condition of internal peace, and issue a statement as to its future programme with regard to the troops.

The bandits, he says, demand that they shall not be interfered with by the regular army, and freedom of action for the betterment of China. They do not want enrolment in the regular army, and are willing to surrender their prisoners if the Government will accept these terms; otherwise, they will continue to hold the prisoners captive.

The bandits state that the country's future must be protected, if they are to live in China to stand. Among the bandits are many prominent Chinese, including a number of returned students from America.

The Premier, Chang Shou-tseng, states that there are only 1,200 tufei, but the leader whom I interviewed says that there are no fewer than 3,000. The Premier is optimistic as to an early settlement of the matter and thinks that Mr. Yü-jin, the Minister of Communications, should not offer himself as a hostage. He states that in order to protect the foreigners, the troops have been ordered not to fight and the aviators not to drop bombs. However, the bandits are surrounded on a plateau.

The Premier says that Dr. Wellington Koo will immediately assume office, but Dr. Koo refuses to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs until Parliament confirms the appointment. Dr. Koo realizes the importance and gravity of the situation, but has seen too many of his predecessors fall, and therefore will not assume office until his appointment is confirmed.

Plans are seriously being considered to send General Feng Yu-hsiang's Christian troops to fight the bandits and drive them away or suppress them altogether, as was done by Feng's troops in Honan last year. Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of Chang Tso-lin, is reported to have offered to take troops personally to fight the bandits. Young Chang is a man of courage, firmness and determination and, although only 23 years of age, has taken part in several wars, not to mention many fights with bandits. He is probably the most promising leader in China at the present time. The people in the North love him and swear by him.

The President's Office is angry with the North-China Daily Mail and refuses to make any comment on its statements. The President is accused here of lack of interest and action in connexion with the outrage at Lincheng.

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THE COLONY'S WAR MEMORIAL

UNVEILING OF THE CENOTAPH YESTERDAY.

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL

Hongkong, united by many ties with the heart of the Empire, established another link yesterday when, with impressive ceremonial, the Colony's War Memorial—a replica of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London—was unveiled and dedicated to "The Glorious Dead."

This tribute to the Empire's dead occupies a position in Statue Square which has long been known as "the Colony's finest site," and is itself a worthy memorial—certainly a finer one than is possible in Whitehall. The Hongkong Memorial is rendered doubly impressive by reason of the ample space around it, its position near the water front and the fact that it rests on a broad granite base approached by six steps, which leads to a dais approached by three more steps. The granite monument has no decoration beyond laurel wreaths carved in the stone, and the inscription "The Glorious Dead," with the date, 1919, in Roman figures. On either side three bronze flagstaffs project from the masonry and carry, on the centre flagstaff, the Union Jack, flanked by the White and the Red Ensign. The Cenotaph is 33 feet in height, and the base measures 18 ft. 6 inches by 8 ft. 6 inches. Four approaches, kerbed and paved with granite, bisect the grass lawn beyond the Memorial.

As is generally known, Hongkong's tribute to those who died in the War is to include a Nursing Home to be erected at a cost of, roughly, a million dollars. The present memorial cost \$60,000 exclusive of the site, which was dedicated to the purpose by the Government.

Among the large gathering present yesterday, seated in the temporary stands erected around the Memorial, were to be noticed all the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the War Memorial Committee, the Consul of all the Powers represented in Hongkong, practically all the Naval and Military Officers at present in the Colony and a representative gathering of the general public, including a large number of ladies and children.

The verandahs overlooking the Square were thronged with people, whilst on those of the Hongkong Club seats had been specially erected for the accommodation of members and their wives. The official arrangements were remarkably efficient, and the whole proceedings went through without a hitch. The Square was kept clear by cordons of Indian and Chinese police.

At each corner of the steps which constitute the base of the Cenotaph there stood, with arms reversed, a sailor of the Royal Navy, a dark skinned soldier of the Bombay Grenadiers, a khaki-clad "Tommy" of the King's and a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Force respectively.

The King's Regt., with bayonets fixed and headed by the Band, marched down from Murray Barracks. The Guard of Honour drawn from the Navy, the Royal Marines, the King's and the other regiments in the Colony, and representatives from the Old Comrades Association, E.A.S.M.A., the Defence Corps and the Police, assembled in the Naval Yard earlier in the afternoon, and marched up to the Cenotaph headed by pipers of the Bombay Grenadiers. Arrived in the enclosure they were flanked by small bodies of sailors from French, American, and Portuguese Naval vessels in the Harbour. The whole guard was then formed in a square round the Cenotaph, and greeted H.E. The Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) on his arrival with a Royal Salute. At that moment the Band struck up the solemn strains of the National Anthem.

His Excellency entered the enclosure accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp (Capt. R. Neville, Royal Marine Light Infantry), and was met by Commodore Grace, R.N., and Colonel C. W. Davy, C.M.G., D.S.O., His Excellency, who was not in uniform, immediately proceeded to inspect the Guard of Honour, and the Regiment.

This having been done, His Excellency mounted the platform set in front of the memorial, accompanied by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. C. R. Duppuy), the Right Rev. D. Pozzoni (Bishop of Tavia and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong), the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald (Minister of Union Church), and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman of the War Memorial Committee).

THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Bernard, in asking His Excellency the Governor to unveil the Cenotaph, said: "Your Excellency, The Cenotaph, which you have come to unveil, is an exact replica of the one in Whitehall. It constitutes only part of our War Memorial. A Nursing Home is also being built to fill a much felt need in the Colony. It will enable people in Hongkong to receive the best treatment and attention possible. In this Home, special facilities will be arranged for the men who fought in the Great War, and maintained so nobly the traditions of the Nation. This Cenotaph has been erected by the Community as a grateful tribute to those who gave their lives to uphold the honour and ideals of the British Nation. It will remain as an enduring proof of the loving remembrance in which they are held, and commemorate for all time the supreme sacrifice made by them in defence of the Empire. Sir, I now have the honour to ask you to unveil the Cenotaph."

H. E. The Governor said: "My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, We have met here to-day to unveil this memorial to those who gave their lives for their country in the greatest war in which the British Empire has ever taken part—a war essentially different from any of the many in which our country has been engaged before. In previous wars Great Britain was represented mainly by her professional Armies and Navies. In this war—to which we entered not from any selfish motive of aggrandisement, but for the preservation of those ideals of freedom and democracy for which the Empire stands—the whole people had to play its part. The monument which we have placed here in the most prominent site in the Colony, where it will be seen by everybody who lands in Hongkong, commemorates, therefore, men of all classes and of every race within the Empire, and for that reason we have thought that the fittest form for it to take was a reproduction of the memorial which was erected in the heart of the Empire. There are probably few of us here who had not relatives, none who had not dear friends, among the eight hundred thousand of the Empire's dead, to whom this monument is dedicated—men of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Mercantile Marine. We are here to pay to them our last tribute of affection and esteem. I feel that nothing that I could say would meet the occasion and I prefer to use the words which the greatest of ancient historians ascribes to the Athenian statesman, Pericles, in the most touching funeral oration that was ever written:—

"Having offered in common the sacrifice of their lives, they have won each for himself a fame which cannot grow old, and the noblest of all sepulchres."

"I speak not of the tomb in which their bodies are laid but of that in which their glory survives for ever."

"For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men, and not only are they commemorated by memorials in their own land but even in foreign lands there remains an unwritten memorial of them graven not on stone but in the hearts of men."

To those men, whose name liveth for ever, I unveil this memorial.

At this point His Excellency pulled the cord, and the huge Union Jacks which had covered the memorial descended, revealing the Cenotaph in its completeness.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Duppuy) then said the following Dedicatory Prayer:—

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Cenotaph to the sacred memory of those who gave their lives in the Great War. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

After a slight pause, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald recited the following:—

"Christ is risen from the dead; and become the first fruits of them that sleep."

"For since by man came death; by man came also the resurrection of the dead."

"For as in Adam all die; even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost."

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be; world without end. Amen."

The Right Rev. D. Pozzoni, Bishop of Tavia and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, said: "While, at the sight of this Cenotaph, our memory goes forth in gratitude to the heroes who have died for us; and while our hearts feel spurred to noble deeds by their great examples, let us also recall the holy and wholesome thought of

Judas the Machabean, and pray that they may find in God the everlasting reward they have deserved by their sacrifice on the battlefield. "Eternal rest give to them, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon them."

His Excellency, The Governor then walked up to the Monument, saluted, laid a wreath, and retired.

Ten buglers from the King's Regiment then ascended the steps of the monument, and impressively sounded the "Last Post," the strains of which were faintly resounded as it were by another Bugle Corps at Murray Barracks. Then after a brief pause the Band played the National Anthem.

This completed the official proceedings, and the general public were enabled to place their own wreaths at the base of the Cenotaph.

There was a continuous stream of people visiting the Cenotaph until dusk and the collection of wreaths and bunches of flowers placed at the base of the memorial kept growing. As darkness set in large numbers of Chinese clustered around and in the end it was found necessary to post a special guard of police to guard the tributes. We understand that four policemen will do duty at the Cenotaph for the next two or three days or, until such time as the flowers will be removed.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The tributes from the various Societies and Clubs and Business Houses were for the most part distinguished by the colours of the Society, Club or House in question. The following is a list of the wreaths and bunches of flowers placed at the base by seven o'clock last night:—

The Governor.
From the Consular Body of Hongkong to Great Britain's Honoured Dead.

In memory of our fallen comrades from the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, 1914-1918.

The British Legion.
From the Society of St. George, Hongkong—in loving remembrance of those who gave their lives in the Great War in defence of the Empire.

From the President and members of St. Andrew's Society—in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice. Their names liveth for ever more.

From R. H. Kotewall on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, with homage.

From the Committee and members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, in memory of those who gave their lives in the Empire's cause.

In sacred memory of the Glorious Dead from the Parsee community.—But oh, for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.

Da Comunidade Portuguesa de Hongkong.

From the Royal Navy.

From 2nd Bn., King's Regiment.

From the 24th Bn., K. E. O. Grenadiers.

From the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Les Marins Français a leur camarades Anglais tués pendant la Guerre de 1914-1918.

Aux morts de la Grande Guerre de 1914-1918: le Consul de France et la Française de Hongkong reconnaissants.

Les anciens combattants Français a leur frères d'armes tués pendant la Guerre 1914-1918.

Nous ne vous oublierons jamais.

From the U.S.S. Pampanga.

From the Royal Marines Old Comrades Association, Hongkong and South China Branch—in memory.

In memory of our fallen comrades, Hongkong Police.

In memory of our Masonic dead who died that we might live; from the District Grand Lodge and all brethren, Hongkong, E.C.

From the Wardens of Victoria Gaol.

From the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

From the China Coast Officers' Guild

This wreath contained the names of 30 Marine officers who were killed or drowned at Sea.

Il R. Console, a nome del Regio d'Italia.

The Consul General de Portugal en nome del Macao Portuguesa, 24-5-1923.

In loving remembrance of our dearest nephew, Lieut. Frank Neville Cowper, 3rd Suffolk, from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In loving memory of dear nephew Clifford Lamplugh, R.A.F., from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In loving memory of Ben Chapman, from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

From Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.

In memory of Captain E. W. Evers, M.C. and Lieut. D. A. Macleod, from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.

Vinça Sau Jales de mao Irmaos, from Francisco Maria Soares.

From Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung.
In remembrance, from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Staffs. (The inscription contains the names of 17 men who fell in the War. The names appear under the headings of Butterfield and Swire, Taikoo Dock and the China Navigation Co.)

From Gilman and Co. Ltd.

In loving memory of 1st Class P. O. Blunsdon, Sub D.5, sunk by German mine, November 3rd, 1914. Greater love hath no man who giveth his life for a friend.

In loving memory of William Howell Stapleton, 26 August 1918.

In loving memory of my dear brother Sgt. Major Gordon C. Nicholls who died at the Battle of Arras, April 12th 1918, from Capt. and Mrs. Pearson and daughter.

To our departed brother, Frank M. Soares, from the members of the Catholic Union Club.

From the W.O.s, S. Sgts., of the Garrison Sergeants' Mess.

From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. in loving remembrance of those who gave their lives in the defence of the Empire.

From S. David and Co.

From the members of the Ewo Mess in grateful and loving remembrance of the men who died for the Empire in the Great War.

In memory of 2nd Lieut. R. J. Stevenson, 1st Hants. Regt., who died of wounds in France, May 10th 1918 aged 23.

To the memory of four dear brothers and all the Glorious Dead, from Mr. and Mrs. S. Degean.

From David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

From Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bird. In loving memory of Lieut. Henry Doom Vernon, R.M.A.S.—drowned at sea, September, 1914. R.I.P.

From Mr. and Mrs. Bird in loving memory of Squadron Commander Theophilus Chater Vernon, R.F.C.—killed at the Somme, September, 1916.

In loving remembrance of Uncle Will—William Peter Clark, D.C.M., Oxford and Bucks, Light Infantry; also Cousin Harry Saffell, R.A.—Jim and Artie Clark.

In loving memory of Edmund John Waldegrave, 2nd Lieut, R.G.A.—killed in action, August 10th, 1918.

In loving memory of Alec Macdonald; from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In memorial of Messrs. A. G. Victor, G. Bloch, C. E. A. Hance—true sports everyone; from the Committee and members of the V.R.C.

From the Standard Oil Company of New York.

From all the flower men of Hongkong.

In loving memory of F. H. Robinson; from Winnie and Basil Roworth.

From So Seng-kee, 7-5, Wyndham Street.

In loving memory of Ian Carmichael, R.A.F., from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In memory of my brother A. Brayfield, H.A.C., from T. H. G. Brayfield, "Flywheel," Taiipo.

In memory of Ian Neil Carmichael, from T. H. G. Brayfield.

There were several wreaths and bunches of flowers without cards.

The Chinese flower sellers of Wyndham Street who had brought a large tribute from themselves were not present when the public laid their wreaths at the base of the Cenotaph, and the Hon. Mr. Irving, noticing this, had their tribute carried up to the dais by four Boy Scouts.

RECORD COCAINE HAUL AT CALCUTTA.

RS. 31,000 WORTH ON "TANDA."

The latest Calcutta papers to hand report a very large seizure of cocaine on the s.s. "Tanda."

The Customs staff got information that the s.s. "Tanda," plying between China and India and lying at the Outram Ghat moorings, had on board some of this contraband stuff and immediately got to work. The Customs staff having taken all precautions to guard the vessel, began the work of ransacking the cargo for the cocaine. Having found a clue that the stuff may be in the coal store, the Customs officers set to the work of shovelling the coals in the bunkers. It was a very severe task in the first heat. Their efforts were early crowned with slight success as they were able to find a small quantity of cocaine. This initial success assured them that they were on the right track and the Customs officers redoubled their efforts at shovelling away the coal. After about 300 tons of coal had been turned up and shifted, 600 ounces of cocaine, valued at about Rs. 31,000 was found to the joy of the Customs staff.

It has long been suspected that there is an organised association of smugglers with agents at important foreign ports. No arrests were made as the smugglers and their agents got away from the ship when the Customs staff came on board.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S MEMORIAL.

THE FINE RECORD OF THE BANK'S STAFF.

Immediately after the unveiling of the Cenotaph, His Excellency the Governor proceeded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's memorial in memory of the men belonging to the Bank who met their deaths during the war.

This memorial, which is placed on a site in the Bank Gardens facing the Praya, takes the form of a striking female figure of Fame, standing six feet high and holding in her hand a wreath. In front of the figure is a smaller statue, that of a soldier with his kit and rifle. The figure of Fame stands on a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, on the front of which is a square bronze panel with the inscription:

1914-1918.

"In memory of the men of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank whose lives were given for their Country in the Great War."

Underneath the plate engraved in the granite are the following words:

"They shall not grow old as we that are alive grow old. Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them."

On each side of the pedestal there are longer panels upon which the names of the men who fell are inscribed. The whole rests upon a lower base of local granite, and eventually it will be surrounded by a niche, also in local granite, and flanked on either hand by two pillars. There are two smaller pillars on each side of the memorial and these will have been grafted on to them bronze lamp standards. The design, like that of the Cenotaph, aims at simplicity and it has a general aspect of simple dignity.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen in asking His Excellency to unveil the statue, said: "Your Excellency, it was at the shareholders' meeting in February, 1916, when the Chairman proposed, and it was agreed, that a monument should be erected here in memory of the Bank staff who lost their lives in the War. It was probably thought at that meeting that the War was nearly over and the tale of our losses nearly complete, but we had to wait, also, for nearly three years before a final list of the names of these brave men could be made. They are now engraved on this Monument—42 of them. The Bank staff did its full share of duty in the War. Of those of the old staff who joined the Army, every fourth man was killed. There are now, or have been, serving with us, apart from those commemorated here, 217 men who fought on the various fronts. Many of them had opportunities of specially distinguishing themselves and were duly rewarded, and most of them will bear the marks of their service till their dying day. I think all of us who were not privileged to serve in the fighting forces for reasons of age or otherwise, must still feel somewhat envious of those who are commemorated here and of their gallant comrades who were fortunate enough to survive. It is well that we who mourn their loss should dedicate this Monument to the men who fell in the cause for which we fought the War, so that the memory of their sacrifice shall be preserved for all time as an example and as an encouragement to the present generation and its successors, and it is especially appropriate that it should be placed on this spot near the headquarters of the Bank of which they were all such loyal servants. I ask Your Excellency to unveil the Monument."

His Excellency the Governor, before performing the unveiling ceremony, said: "I esteem it an honour to be asked to unveil this monument to the brave members of the Bank staff who fell during the War. The record which you have recounted to us is a fine one, reflecting credit not only on the individual officers and men concerned, but also on their employers who made the sacrifices required to enable so many of their staff to serve in the War. I know from what you have told me, how eager all your young men here were to go to the front, and the difficulty you had in sparing them. The figures you have given us are a fine record for any institution, and I congratulate the Bank on the fine spirit shown by its employees. If we are called upon to perform similar service in the future, I am sure we may rely upon their successors in the Bank's service to play an equally glorious part."

His Excellency then unveiled the statue, and buglers from the King's Regiment sounded "The Last Post."

The Regimental Band of the King's played the National Anthem, after which His Excellency laid a wreath at the foot of the monument. A number of other wreaths were also laid, including one from the Bank staff, and a beautiful wreath from Mr. F. P. Cassidy, a former member of the staff.

His Excellency, in company with Lady Stobbs, Captain Neville, and Mr. Eric Hogg then drove away.

EMPIRE DAY.

OBSERVANCE IN HONGKONG.

Empire Day was most appropriately chosen for the unveiling of two War Memorials—the community's memorial, and that to the memory of the 42 members of the Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who made the great sacrifice in the Great War.

Apart from this Empire Day was observed in the Colony in the customary manner. Government offices and schools were closed for the day and in the City business houses for the most part closed for half the day and in some cases all day. On the Harbour all the naval ships and nearly all the British mercantile ships in port "dressed ship." In the City itself there was a marked absence of display. Along Des Voeux Road Central, from the Hongkong Cricket Club ground right down to the Central Market only a few British flags were to be seen whilst in Lee House Street there appeared to be even fewer.

In the morning there was a special parade of students at St. Joseph's College when prizes for an essay on Empire Day were distributed by the Director of the College. The prizes were donated by the Old Boys' Association and the successful essayists were:

Class 1.—Robert Chon (First) and J. A. Johnson (Second).

Class 2a.—Carlos Roza.

Class 2b.—A. E. Sousa.

Class 3a.—Louis A. Xavier.

Class 3b.—George Lum.

Class 4a (H.K.)—Albert Rodrigues.

Class 4b (H.K.)—Chan Shue Wing.

Class 4 (Kowloon)—George Pearson.

SERVICE AT THE ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In the morning a children's service was held at the St. John's Cathedral which was largely attended by children from many of the schools of the Colony; also by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) and Mr. B. Tanner (Headmaster of Queen's College), were among the adults who attended.

The service was conducted by the Chaplain of the Cathedral (the Rev. H. Copley Moyle) assisted by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. C. R. Duggan), the Revs. G. T. Waldergrave, J. T. Holman, H. S. Bailey, J. Romanis Lee and Noel Evans. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F., who took as his text: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The preacher said when he was asked to speak at that service he was told that there would be a great number of school boys present and a certain number of grown up people. He supposed the views of schoolboys and grown ups were not the same, but, at any rate, they had something in common. The school boys would one day be grown up and the grown-ups were once school boys or school girls. They all started at school. It was at school that they learned most things. They learned to read, to write, to fight, to play; but the most valuable lesson they learned was a lesson which they never really realised they were learning. At school they learned how to make friends. And making friends was not quite as easy as it sounded. There was a secret about making friends. The secret was this. They must be absolutely true to their friends. Whatever happened to them, whoever turned against them, they must never let their friends down. They learned not only how to make school friends but to make a friend of the school. Why they would die for their school, because they loved their friends at school. Sometimes they thought they would like to do something for the school. They would like to follow the good examples of some of the old boys who had gone on before. And the preacher thought that the average boy was anxious, rather than do any great thing in the world, that he would be a true man—a man who would never let another man down.

The preacher likened the whole world to a huge school. When they left school he said, and went out into the world the first lesson they learned was that the world was just like a big school, and the men in it were just like school boys. The same lessons held good. The world was a good old place and there were some good people in it. And the best and finest thing they could do in the world was "true to their friends, true to their country, true to their country." The man they wanted for a friend was the man who thought there were no friends like his friends, no home quite as dear as his home, no country quite as splendid as his country. It was quite a mistake, said the preacher, to think that because they loved and were loyal to their own country that they were disloyal to the wider idea of the brotherhood of all nations. The man who was going to do the most to bring all the flags of the world to wave together was the man who was loyal to his own country. The men who made the British Empire great did not go out into the world with the determination to make the British Empire the greatest empire the world had ever seen. The British people never had, and never would have, any particular wish to rule the world. These men went for the most part like a lot of school boys, driven by the sheer love of strange things. But they went shoulder to shoulder, they

fought back to back, and every one man would not let another man down. That was why the British people came to be trusted. As they stuck to one another so they stuck to their word. Wherever was the British flag they were to be trusted to the last ship, to the last man.

The Cenotaph was to be unveiled that day, the preacher continued. They honoured those men, not just because they were victorious, but because they did the finest thing any man could do in this world. They were true to their own. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The children of the Roman Catholic Schools attended a similar service at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 9 a.m., conducted by Bishop Pozzoni and assisted by the Clergy and Students of the Cathedral Seminary. The schools participating in the service were: St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, St. Francis School (Wanchai), Students of the Cathedral Seminary, St. Louis Industrial School (West Point), Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaan Kwai Chinese School, Kai Lap (Chinese School (Wanchai), To Ying School (Mosque Street), and Wa Yen English School (Robinson Road).

Bishop Pozzoni, addressing the children, said: "Dear Children, Thanks be to God we are assembled here again in this Cathedral to celebrate Empire Day. We are here to unite ourselves with the inhabitants of all these countries and Colonies which belong to Great Britain and from the great British Empire to pray with all our fervour and reverence for its unity and prosperity. It is our duty, whether we be of the British race or not, to do so, for under the British flag we have full religious liberty and freedom from oppression. This is not the case now-a-days. I am sorry to say, under certain other governments which pretend to be civilised and liberal-minded. We have every reason to believe that the prayers which we offered to God on similar previous occasions have been acceptable to Him, however unworthy we may be. We shall see this afternoon representatives of every race, creed, and class, of this British Colony, united in most heartfelt solidarity, dedicating a monument to the gallant men who fought in the Great War and gave their lives for their Mother Country."

Permit me to take the opportunity of the unveiling on this day of the memorial to those who fell in the great conflict, to invite you again to pray that God may soon grant the beauteous vision to those amongst them who have not yet been admitted to it. Permit me also to invite you to pray to those who have already attained celestial beatitude that they may intercede with God and obtain that the British Empire may continue strong in the unity and patriotism of all its Dominions and Colonies, as it was during the Great War when we saw its subjects and members from every corner of the globe meeting on the common ground of self-sacrifice, enduring the greatest privations and the most terrible hardships, sacrificing their lives with the sole purpose of upholding its honour and maintaining its glory. Let us pray to them that the British may continue an exemplar of justice, morality, and religion, based on good education, and be ever ready to fight against any kind of civil oppression or ignorance; that the schools and Universities may continually find under the British flag that protection, assistance, and practical help that has been universally accorded in the past; and as far as we in Hongkong are concerned, I think it is no exaggeration to say that our educational services have always been appreciated and our schools probably more liberally assisted than in any other Colony.

Now, dear children, what conclusion should you draw from this? It is evident that if our Government is so benevolent towards our schools, you must avail yourselves of its benevolence by attending to your studies especially with obedience, constancy, and more especially with intelligence. I presume that all of you have the instincts and feelings of a patriot, and I hope that these will increase and be superabundant this afternoon at the unveiling of the cenotaph. But, be sure, dear children, that you will not succeed in being true patriots and useful members of your country if you are not daily doing your best to attain true education. First of all remember that true patriotism is based on religion; it should therefore be one of your principal duties and you should be eager to study it continually and as perfectly as possible; consequently it should be made a necessary part of your daily school work, so that you may become enlightened and educated citizens with a strong national character. You will then be useful auxiliaries in truly national development. True religion teaches and inculcates obedience to God and to all lawful authority; if, therefore, you ignore religion, or if you do not train yourselves in the practice of it you will never have the spirit of obedience to God or to lawfully constituted authority. It is my earnest wish that you would devote yourselves wholeheartedly to your education whilst at school so as to develop your moral and spiritual attributes and increase them to the greatest possible extent.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

"TAM" SHOULDERS IN TRIUMPH OFF THE FIELD.

The following is an extract from the report of the concluding day of the Interport Cricket match appearing in the N.C. Daily News:

Peacey, whose 145 not out saved and won the game for his side, was carried shoulder high to the Pavilion by members of the Hongkong team and well deserved the congratulations he received. It was a skillful innings played with excellent judgment, and included 20 fours, a five, two threes and eight twos.

A call for three cheers for the Hongkong Captain was responded to with great heartiness. And Mr. Peacey, in a short speech, commented upon the admirable sporting spirit with which the game had been played, and noted also as a feature of play the very sporting attitude of the spectators, who showed as much pleasure when Hongkong were getting runs as when Shanghai were.

Altogether, it was one of the most interesting interport games witnessed for many years. The Shanghai players may have been a little disappointed, but they had this satisfaction: the Hongkong win was certainly no fluke.


It is possible that the big supply of cricketers and "bombs" got ready by the ground staff had been gathered in anticipation of a Shanghai victory, but they served very well for Hongkong and made a suitable commotion when the popular "Tam" was being shouldered in triumph off the field.

SPORTSMANSHIP OVERDONE.

In an Editorial comment on the match the N.C. Daily News says:

The incident which occurred in the Interport cricket match on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Leach, after having been given out by the umpire, was allowed to continue his innings, because in the opinion of the Hongkong men the decision was wrong, was an example of good fellowship and good sportsmanship which we cannot but admire. But apart from the fact that it might have caused the loss of the game—for Leach and Quayle put on 132 runs for this wicket—it was a breach of the rules of cricket. Amateur sportsmen are too prone to waive the rules as an act of courtesy, not only in cricket, but in billiards and other games, and the writer recalls that some years ago Hongkong lost an Interport match on their own ground owing to waiving an objection to a batsman wrongfully handling the ball. In this connection two incidents of a somewhat similar nature occurred at Oxford and Cambridge Universities last year, each of which brought forth sharp criticism from the M.C.C. At Oxford, G. T. S. Stevens was asked to go on batting after the wicket had given him out l.b.w., and at Cambridge, in the second innings of the Free Foresters, G. B. Cuthbertson was allowed to bat a substitute for J. N. Buchanan, who was unwell. Incidentally, Cuthbertson scored 76 not out. On this subject, Mr. Sydney H. Fardon, editor of "Wisden's Almanack," says:—"I am at a loss to understand how anyone can seriously defend laxities of this kind. They rob cricket of all significance and the fact that similar things have happened in the past is nothing to the point. I am a rigid purist in these matters and all for the honour of the game. When in the Gentlemen and Players match at the Oval in 1904 W. L. Murdoch and L. V. Harper were allowed to take the place in the Gentlemen's team of P. F. Warner and George Beldam, both of whom had been fielded through the first day, Beldam going on to bowl, I wrote privately to the M.C.C. asking them to give a ruling on the point. They decided that what had happened at the Oval in Beldam's case was an infringement of Law 37, but in view of previous irregularities of the same kind they took no retrospective action. With regard to the question whether the M.C.C. last June, instead of spreading their condemnation broadcast, might not have been content with private reproaches, I cannot do better than quote from a letter sent to me setting forth the M.C.C.'s view: 'It has to be borne in mind that the whole cricket world is always looking to M.C.C. for right guidance. If there is a tendency to go astray all that M.C.C. can do is to reiterate, and surely it is wiser that it should do so publicly. Otherwise there is a risk of errors being repeated some time subsequently, and the excuse being put in that these things had been done in such matches and M.C.C. had not corrected them.'"


Do not devote yourselves to the work of your education principally for the sake of purely financial and material advantages. If you allow yourselves to be animated by the desire of gaining money or of being as soon as possible industrial producers before you have finished your studies, you will make a mistake; and this will have an unwholesome influence on your education and will prevent the proper development of your individuality and capacities; it will lead to the elimination of initiative and the spirit of enterprise and stunt the power of thought. Consequently when you leave school you will find yourselves ill-equipped for your individual different vocations and for loyal service to your country. Let us again, before leaving, pray that God may bless this dear Colony, her Government, the Mother Country, and our august Sovereign, George the Fifth, gloriously reigning. The service closed with the singing of the National Anthem.




Walk-Over

SHOES


FOR EVERY OCCASION.



A VERY SMART BROGUE SHOE MADE OF THE FINEST WILLOW CALF. MEDIUM WEIGHT. AN IDEAL SHOE FOR WET WEATHER.



A LUXURIOUS SHOE, MADE OF A VERY FINE WHITE CANVAS. IT LOOKS COOL AND FEELS COOL, AND THE SHAPE GIVES PERFECT FREEDOM TO THE FEET.



A NICE SHOE FOR SUMMER WEAR VERY LIGHT IN WEIGHT DESIGNED TO GRIP THE ANKLE. PERFECTLY MADE AND CAREFULLY FINISHED.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT


OF

CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Café Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Café Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

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NEW


ENGLISH COLUMBIA RECORDS

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ANDERSON'S

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. — TEL. C. 1322





POWELL

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MILLINERY

JUST RECEIVED A VERY SMART AND UP-TO-DATE SELECTION OF

TRIMMED AND SEMI-TRIMMED HATS

VISIT OUR MAIN STORE IN

DES VŒUX ROAD

AND SEE THEM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DIOMED" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown at Kowloon, where it will be at the disposal of the consignee, subject to the terms and conditions of storage at Kowloon. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on or after 24th May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 30th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th June, or they will not be recognised.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1923. [57]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road. Telephone No. C 430 B

BUYERS OF CANTON INSURANCE.

Two Cottages.
Hongkong Construction.
Hongkong Realities.
Hongkong Tramways.
Star Fisheries.
Yankee Insurance.
Sellers of Colonial Dispensaries.
R. & S. Banks.
20 M. Y. S. & COMPANY, LTD. [59]

JUTLAND DAY BALL.

A CALICO BALL (in aid of the NAVY LEAGUE ENDOWMENT FUND, for the benefit of children whose fathers lost their lives at sea in defence of the Empire) will be held under the Patronage of Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., on 31st May (JUTLAND DAY) at the CITY HALL, at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets: \$5.00 Per Head (including Light Refreshments), obtainable at Messrs. Mowbray & Co., Anderson Music Co., and the HONGKONG HOTEL. [57]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, commencing 9.30 a.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS at \$5.00 each up to Friday, June 1st.

The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present. [58]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1923, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of two Lots of CROWN LAND near Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area (Acre)	Area (Sqr. Feet)	Area (Sqr. Yards)
1	Lot 1, near Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
2	Lot 2, near Kowloon	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT.

On THURSDAY, The 14th Day of June, 1923, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

At their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

The Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1187]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th DAY of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 a.m. O'CLOCK, in the Forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited, and with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that HORACE PRACY, Esq., of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 40,000 shares of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the nominal value of \$25 each credited as fully paid up, being four shares of \$25 each of that Company for each share of \$100 each of this Company, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized pursuant to Section 183 of The Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

3.—That the Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, and at the office of Messrs. Deacons, Harcourt and Shenton, Messrs. Deacons, Harcourt and Shenton, Solicitors to the Company.

4.—That the above-mentioned 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited shall in pursuance of clause 8 of the aforesaid Conditional Agreement be allotted as and from the 2nd day of July, 1923, to members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution.

5.—That the necessary steps are being taken to divide each of the existing 50,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$5,000,000 of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited into four fully paid-up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each.

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39.—That the necessary steps are being taken to divide each of the existing 50,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$5,000,000 of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited into four fully paid-up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th DAY of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 a.m. O'CLOCK, in the Forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1.—That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

2.—That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Prints of such new Memorandum of Association and new Articles, also prints of the existing Memorandum of Association and Articles may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, and at the office of Messrs. Deacons, Harcourt and Shenton, Solicitors for the Company, and the portions of the proposed new Memorandum of Association and new Articles which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association and Articles are indicated by being underlined in red.

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1 above) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that should the Second of above Resolutions (No. 2 above) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the above mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions, as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

3.—That each of the existing 50,000 fully paid up shares of \$100 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$5,000,000 be divided into four fully paid up shares of \$25 each so as to make such Capital of \$5,000,000 consist of 200,000 fully paid up shares of \$25 each.

4.—That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$5,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$10,000,000 divided into 400,000 shares of \$25 each by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each—40,000 of such new shares to be issued and allotted in accordance with clause eight of the Conditional Agreement for the amalgamation with this Company of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited duly approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, and the balance thereof to be issued at such time and on such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

Should the above-mentioned Resolutions (3 and 4 above) be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1923.

By Order of the Board,
S. L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD., will be held at 67/69, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DAY of MAY, 1923, at 12 Noon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, namely:—

A. That 51,656 of the unissued shares of \$10.00 be divided into 123,140 shares of \$4.00 each.

B. That the Capital of the Company be divided into two classes of shares namely 48,344 ordinary "A" shares of \$10.00 each and 123,140 ordinary "B" shares of \$4.00 each and that the provisions following in regard thereto have effect, that is to say:—

(1) The ordinary "A" shares aforesaid shall be those shares which are numbered 1 to 43,343 inclusive and one additional \$10.00 share which if and when issued shall be numbered 48,344.

(2) The ordinary "B" shares aforesaid shall be those unissued shares of \$4.00 each which will, when issued be numbered 48,345 to 177,485 inclusive.

(3) The said ordinary "B" shares shall as from the date or dates of issue fully paid rank equally with the said ordinary "A" shares as regards dividend transmissibility conference or rights to vote and distribution of assets in the event of winding up.

(4) If the Company shall be wound up the surplus assets shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up. But this clause is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

C. That the Articles of Association be amended by the deletion of clauses 107 and 128 thereof.

D. To consider the election of and to elect further Directors or Directors.

By Order of the Board,
F. PEPERRELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [845]

INTIMATION.

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skillful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES.

of Great Age, matured

in well seasoned

Sherry Casks.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

BIRTH.

ROXBOROUGH.—At Shanghai, on May 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ROXBOROUGH, a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOWITT-TAYLER.—At St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, on May 23rd, Percy Jowitt, master mariner, to Alice Ethel TAYLER, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. G. A. TAYLER, of Hongkong.

DEATHS.

RIVERO.—At Shanghai, on May 20th, ELIAS THOMAS RIVERO, in his 60th year, late of H.B.M. Consulate Shipping Office.

QUINCY.—At Shanghai, on May 21st, CATHERINE, beloved wife of WILLIAM QUINCY, aged 65.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 25TH, 1923.

"THE GLORIOUS DEAD."

Is the Monument which stands in the compound of St. John's Cathedral, in the Rolls of Honour which have been placed in the local Clubs, and in Memorials erected by Firms to members of their Staffs who have perished for us the memory of the men who went from among us to the Great War of 1914-1918, never to return. The Cenotaph, unveiled with befitting ceremony yesterday, forms the first part of the Colony's tribute not only to all the brave men who went forth to the war from this little outpost of our Empire, but to all who rallied from every part of the King's wide-flung Dominions to the defence of Civilisation and Freedom in that memorable crisis of the world's history, and are numbered among "The

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMUNISTS IN THE RUHR.
TALK OF PROCLAIMING A
WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Serious communist disturbances have occurred in the Ruhr area, notably at Gelsenkirchen and Dortmund.

Reports from Berlin state that 5 were killed and 36 wounded at Gelsenkirchen, where the Communists occupied the Central Police Station, hoisted the red flag and raided the public houses and shops. The French are not interfering.

According to advices from Cologne 2 were killed and 20 wounded at Gelsenkirchen yesterday afternoon in a conflict between a crowd of unemployed, strikers, led by Communists, and the security police, who were reported to be unable to cope with the situation. It is officially admitted that there were 21 casualties as the result of similar disturbances at Dortmund, but it is believed that the casualties really number 40.

A prominent Communist asserted that the object was to secure French intervention, leading to the disarmament of the security police and facilitating a possible putsch.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Advices from a French source at Düsseldorf state that there are over 50,000 strikers in the Dortmund district. The movement is spreading daily.

The Communists are endeavouring to engineer a general strike in the Ruhr area, and talk of proclaiming a workers' republic on the Ruhr. A recrudescence of sabotage on the Ruhr railways has been reported.

TERRIBLE SCENES AND BITTER
FIGHTING.

BERLIN, May 23rd.

Gelsenkirchen is still in the hands of the Communist commandos and the citizens are terrified. The civilian defence force and the fire-brigade were driven out last night, and at present there is no force available to combat the Communists.

The scenes yesterday were terrible and the fighting was most bitter. The Communists wrecked the police headquarters and then set it on fire.

The commandos had evidently been formed in preparation for the onslaught, for the entire operation was carried out under orders from the leaders, on military lines.

PROTESTS FROM GERMAN AND
POLISH WORKERS.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Advices from Dortmund state that the Association of German Miners, the Union of Christian Workers and the Association of Polish Workers have appealed to the Ruhr miners, denouncing the "work of disorganisation" carried on by Russian emissaries, tending to destroy the miners' unity of front and to annihilate the freedom of the workers.

PROHIBITION AT SEA.

NEW REGULATIONS BEING
DRAFTED.

WASHINGTON, May 23rd.

The officials who are drafting the new regulations will give effect to the Supreme Court's decision in regard to the transportation of liquors in American waters. They have apparently abandoned any hope of "writing round" the decision, so there will be no conflict between the regulations and foreign laws.

In regard to liquor rations for crews, the question has been submitted to Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and it is regarded as certain that it will be referred to President Harding after Mr. Mellon has fully considered it. It is believed that Mr. Mellon will be urged to postpone the enforcement of the regulations beyond June 10th.

DUTCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON
PROTESTS.

THE HAGUE, May 23rd.

The Dutch Minister at Washington has been instructed to lodge a friendly protest regarding prohibition aboard foreign vessels. Dutch Ministers in other countries are sounding the respective Governments on the same subject.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION
DIFFERENCES AGAIN
APPARENT.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Differences were again apparent at the Reparations Commission on the occasion of an Anglo-Italian recommendation to grant the Hungarian appeal that the Allies would release the lions on Hungarian revenues, in order to facilitate the raising of a loan.

By the Chairman's vote the commission turned down the Anglo-Italian motion, but decided to approve of the Hungarian request that in certain cases provided for in the treaty, obligations, including payments in cash and kind, may be speedily completed.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF INDIAN
REPRESENTATION.

SIMLA, May 23rd.

Two Indian members of the Legislative Assembly have tabled resolutions urging India to be represented at the Imperial Conference by the Viceroy and two Indians, presumably in view of the anticipation that the entire question of Indians overseas will be referred to the Conference.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.
TRIBESMEN CONSENT TO THEIR
PUNISHMENT.

SIMLA, May 23rd.

A Council of Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen has consented to levying a fine of 50,000 rupees and the destruction of the houses of the murderers of Mrs. Ellis and Major Anderson, and Major Orr. It has also agreed to expel any assassin offending on British territory, and has conceded the right of the British to search tribal territory in case of any future outrage.

POLAR AIR ROUTE.

EXPLORER TO SUBMIT VIEWS ON
IMPERIAL POLICY.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The explorer Stefansson has arrived in London with the intention of submitting to the British Government his views on Imperial policy in the polar regions. Interviewed by Reuter he said he was of the opinion that a new era in the polar regions was opening because China, in his opinion, could now be reached by airship across the frozen ocean.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA "CONCILIATORY"
FURTHER CONCESSIONS ON THE
FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, May 23rd.

A further Russian Note is very conciliatory, and concedes most of the British demands. It suggests a conference between Chicherin and British representatives.

After attributing its fresh concessions to the wish to avoid giving anybody grounds for sullying the Soviet Government with the responsibility for any serious consequences to general peace, which a break might produce, the Note expresses readiness to conclude a convention granting Britishers the right of fishing outside the three mile limit, pending a settlement as possible of the question at an international conference, and readiness to pay compensation for the traveler's cases concerned. Likewise compensation for the execution of Mr. Davidson and the arrest of the journalist Mrs. Stan Harding, though it expressly disavows recognition that there has been any irregularity in the latter instances. It agrees to take back two letters signed by Weinstein, as regards the agreement in the East. The Note again repels the charge of infringement, and suggests a detailed discussion between representatives of both Governments. It expresses willingness to reiterate or confirm the undertakings given in the agreement, provided a similar declaration be made by Britain.

THE NEAR EAST.

TURKS TALK OF ATTACKING
FRANCE AND GREECE.

LONDON, May 23rd.

A serious situation in the Near East is reported. There are five Greek divisions west of the River Maritza, and the Turks talk of attacking the French in Syria if the Greeks advance on the Maritza, and of taking Mosul if the Allies do not keep the Greeks out of Constantinople. It is opined that it is largely bluff, both sides hoping to extort inadmissible concessions from the Allies.

Meanwhile a Lausanne message reports that the responsible parties are hopeful of a settlement of the Greco-Turkish dispute arising from the Greek refusal of the Turkish demand for reparations, as to which it is reported in London that the Greeks are willing to make territorial concessions.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
FRENCH PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO
MR. BALDWIN.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Mr. Baldwin has telegraphed to M. Poincaré, most sincerely hoping for a continuance of the cordial Anglo-French relations, and the maintenance of the Entente, which is the common objective of the two Governments.

M. Poincaré has replied: "I can renew the assurance that the French Government will collaborate heartily with you for the maintenance and development of the relations of friendship and the alliance between our two countries."

THE BALDWIN MINISTRY.

SIR ROBERT HORNE NOT
INCLUDED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

It is announced that Marquis Curzon remains as Foreign Secretary.

Sir Robert Horne, interviewed at Glasgow, said the rumour that he had accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer under Mr. Baldwin was unfounded.

Mr. Leslie Wilson remains Chief Whip. Lord Derby remains in the War Office.

Sir Robert Horne, in a speech at Glasgow, said that, at least for a time, he had turned his back on any prospect of office in any Ministry.

THE CALIFORNIAN FIRE.

EARLY REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE
EXAGGERATED.

LOS ANGELES, May 23rd.

A message from Mexico states that the first started in a cinema and destroyed four blocks of houses in the Chinese quarter. Fourteen bodies have been recovered. Several are missing, but there are indications that the early estimates as to the loss of life were exaggerated. (A cable message yesterday stated that 150 Chinese were missing.)

EARL CAVAN IN POLAND.

SPENDING CONDITION OF POLISH
ARMY.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Earl Cavan has concluded his visit to Poland, where he witnessed the maneuvers of the Polish army at Biedrusko. Speaking at a luncheon, Earl Cavan said he was deeply moved by the reception he had, and tributed the Polish Army, which after three years of independence, he had found in a condition worthy of Poland's great traditions in history.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH
IN BESSARABIA.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The fact that the Earl of Ypres is at present in Bessarabia is disclosed in an article in the Soviet newspaper *Isvestia*, which describes the visit as "a hostile act violating the Russo-British trading agreement."

RISH DEPORTEES CHARGED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Art O'Brien, Sean McGrath, Sean O'Mahoney and Michael Balvin have been charged at Bow Street with seditious conspiracy.

TWO NEW CARDINALS.

ROME, May 23rd.

The Pope in secret Consistory has created two new Cardinals, Monsignor Luigi Sincero, Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation, and Monsignor Naselli Rocca, Archbishop of Bologna.

GERMAN HUNGER STRIKERS.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Hoppelein, the German Reichstag deputy, and a French communist, Albertini, who have been hunger-striking in prison, have been sent to hospital.

SUMMER TIME IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23rd.

The Summer time Bill has by 16 to 5 votes passed both Chambers.

OBITUARY.

PREMIER OF NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, May 23rd.

The death has occurred of the Premier, M. Halvorsen.

UNTHINKING AMERICA.

"A HOPELESS COUNTRY FOR
INTELLECTUALS."

The greater part of the United States of America (says Mr. Theodore Dreiser in the *New York Independent*) is not able to think. It has material property, beautiful homes, machinery, galore, and yet the majority of its people have the mentality of a European or Asiatic peasant. They are concerned with their little marriages, their little deaths. National or artistic problems have no place in their lives.

Take any large, successful organisation. Listen to them talk. When they do not talk business, their conversation is like that of children boys of nine or ten. They know nothing of art, of science, of religion. Literature is the last thing they know anything about. Make an intelligent remark to them and they look like a parrot because it happened that you did not tell them a funny story. This country has wealth and leisure that is as H. G. Wells says, staggering. But its people simply do not think. They are carried away by nuts and fool ideas. You can slam its young people into universities, with their classrooms and laboratories, and when they come out all they can talk about is Babe Ruth. It is a hopeless country for intellectuals and thinking people. The only thing they can do is to make an existence among themselves, to have a freemasonry of their own from which the rest are excluded.

THE KOHAT OUTRAGE.

ABDUCTED ENGLISH GIRLS
EXPERIENCES.

The story of the Kohat outrage and of the abduction and rescue of Miss Ellis says the *Press of India* compels the greatest admiration for the wonderful courage and determination displayed by the abducted girl in horrible circumstances. The dreadful tragedy enacted in the Kohat bedroom in the early hours of the morning of Saturday, April 14th, are best banished from the mind. Their relation can but distress those who prefer to pay a silent tribute to the memory of an heroic English mother who laid down her life in a gallant effort to save her daughter and turn to the inspiring story of Miss Ellis and her rescuers.

In the carrying out their plans the outlaws were assisted by a combination of favourable circumstances, the chief of which was a violent storm of wind which caused doors to bang, branches of trees to crash and crack, and a general uproar which drowned all minor noises, including Mrs. Ellis's efforts to raise an alarm.

Having seized Miss Ellis, the miscreants made off, first in a westerly direction across the polo ground, as already reported, but they almost immediately turned east in the direction of Khushalgarh, making a left-handed circle. They reach the hills east of the Kohat Kot and south of the Peshawar-Kohat road.

Half carried, half driven up the steep rocky path, the captive girl looked back on the lights of Kohat shimmering in the valley below. When they broke, they were over the crest and looked down upon the main road, the sign of all that law and order and safety which was for the moment so far away. All that day the unhappy captive lay, surrounded by the outlaws, who, she knew, would murder her on a sudden whim, with no covering but the wild winds of the morning but the arch-assassins' coat, which bore ghastly traces of the night.

DRIVEN FORWARD THROUGH THE NIGHT.

At nightfall the journey was resumed. Food of sorts, including hot milk, was obtained for the girl, after taking which she was driven forward through the night. At next four days and nights were a nightmare of alternate travelling and hiding, with ever-growing exhaustion and agony from bleeding feet, added to the hopeless feeling of being taken further and further into the unknown with no gleam of hope yet visible. In spite of all, the spirit of this gallant girl remained undaunted.

On the sixth day her captors brought her to their home in the Tirah. All this time scarce a soul had seen the party and the Afridi and Orakzai jirgahs who had set out to rescue her were entirely in the dark as to Miss Ellis's whereabouts.

EFFECT OF TRIBAL PRESSURE.

On April 20th the situation began to change. Rescue parties were moving up and tribal pressure was closing in from all sides. At this juncture, after a strenuous and toilsome journey, Khan Bahadur Kuli Khan, Political Assistant in Kurram, reached Khanki Bazar, the home of the famous and influential Mullah Mahmud Akkondzai. Here there was still no indication as to where Miss Ellis was. Her abductors strenuously denied all knowledge and all complicity. It is to Kuli Khan's credit that, by the time Mrs. Starr arrived, he had succeeded in securing a reluctant admission that the girl was in a mountain fortress eight miles away. The offenders now stood revealed. The danger of Miss Ellis being carried off to a still more distant stronghold, though still great, was lessened. Eventually the Khan Bahadur was able to get a parcel of comforts and a letter of encouragement delivered to the prisoner, who was meanwhile being reasonably well treated by her captors, who, though suffering from exhaustion, and ever present dread and the squalor of her surroundings.

MRS. STARR'S JOURNEY.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Starr, escorted by the gallant Ressaldar Moghal Bazar, had set forth on her adventurous mission from Peshawar. For the first few miles all went well; the people were friendly and willing to assist the enterprise. As, however, the party proceeded into the heart of the Orakzai country there were clear signs that the intrusion was not everywhere welcome. Here it was that Moghal Bazar showed his mettle. Used to the most difficult and almost before he smoothed away attention to a message from Mullah Mahmud enjoining him to turn back and refusing to receive the *Memoir*, and brought his charge to Khanki Bazar in little more than 24 hours after leaving Peshawar. Faced with a *fait accompli* and with the influence of Kuli Khan and his Kurram Jirgah, added to that of several Orakzai Indian Army officers, who were with Moghal Bazar, the Mullah reluctantly acquiesced. That night the joint efforts of these officers succeeded in convincing Ajab, the leader of the gang, that it was to his interest to transfer his captive to the Mullah's quarters, lest he should die of exhaustion or be taken forcibly from him by other tribesmen.

MISS ELLIS IN THE MULLAH'S HOUSE.

The Khan Bahadur went himself with a party over eight miles of mountain track, and Miss Ellis was carried on a man's shoulders back to the Mullah's house. On the morning of April 22nd Mrs. Starr was allowed to see her and throughout that day, while the officials and well-disposed tribesmen discussed a solution of the problem of the release, the captive girl found solace from her long anxiety in the company and counsel of a fellow-Englishwoman. But the danger and anxiety were by no means over.

ABDUCTOR PUBLICLY OUTSHOWN.

Even while the two women conversed, the murderers stood around, three and unrelated, and making it clear that the girl was still their captive. There came a moment when the two women were alone with the murderer, and news reached the latter that the Afridi lashkar, mobilised at last in the task of rescue, was actually attacking their homes, when tragedy loomed very near again. Shahzada, the actual murderer of Mrs. Ellis, laid hands on Mrs. Starr and hustled her from the room and threats were uttered menacing the safety of both women. The fear at once brought help from those engaged in the rescue in the courtyard below, and the Mullah, incensed at the insult to the sanctity of his roof, laid his curse publicly upon Shahzada and his companions. In this dramatic fashion was the balance finally tilted over.

The final surrender of Miss Ellis was swiftly arranged. Demands for other concessions, money, pardon, etc., were abandoned and very early on April 23rd Kuli Khan and Moghal Bazar decided that it was safe to move. Once they had started they let no time elapse which might have resulted in an adverse change in the atmosphere but pushed right through to Shinawari, where they arrived after a twenty-seven miles journey to be welcomed late in the evening by Sir John Massey and the Kohat district officers.

REUNION OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

At Kohat Miss Ellis was joined by her father and proceeded to Peshawar where she is staying at Government House.

In the review of Miss Ellis Sir John Massey has boldly assumed mountains of responsibility. Serene and unshaken in the pursuit of his aim he has instilled confidence in those around him and his ever-ready sympathy was a solace in the long days of anxious waiting. (Associated Press.)

MISS ELLIS'S BRUTAL TREATMENT.

April 23th.

The Allahabad *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent gives further interesting details of Miss Ellis's abduction and rescue.

Miss Ellis to whose phenomenal courage and grit a flood of testimony has been pouring in from all directions, has been able, he says, to reconstruct the whole story with minute exactness and to trace with accuracy the route taken by her captors.

Every stone of the area traversed, every ravine and every crack, Ajab, who has for many years been known as a "sportsman" (save the mark!) of keenness and enterprise and who has made these hills his hunting ground. His plans were laid with boldness and deep cunning and were carried out with meticulous care. It was small wonder that he was able to evade the tribal *ajghars*. Recognised passes and beaten tracks were avoided like the plague and the gang maintained their selected route through the solitary wastes of the deserted hills trusting no man and treating all the world as its enemy. And so the journey continued.

Through seventy miles of wild and mountainous country was this slip of a girl, not yet 16 years of age, dragged by her fiendish captors—her flagging steps hastened by threats and rustic hussling. At one time only did her bruised and bleeding feet falter. When crossing a pass on which the snow still lay in sheltered spots, Miss Ellis was overcome by weariness and the intense cold. It must be remembered that she wore but her night clothes and a rough coat stained deeply with the blood of Mrs. Ellis, which she had been made to put on by Shahzada, brother of Ajab. Shahzada immediately drew his dagger and threatened to kill her in cold blood if her strength gave out. Through the long drawn out agony of that march, threatened and jostled by murderers when she moved, and tied by each arm to a murderer when she slept, and during the poignant suspense of her captivity this wonderful girl's indomitable spirit stood firm and unbowed.

She was able when touch was first established with her by Khan Bahadur Kuli Khan, who had come to Tirah from the Kurram, to write letters to her friends who were working for her release, letters that would serve for all time as a standing example of heroic fortitude. Concise, businesslike sentences, setting forth the demands of the murder gang and conveying her gratitude to those who were striving to aid her—there is scarce a sign of faltering in these lines, not a querulous note nor a tremor of irresolution. Firmly she writes in one of her letters as it might be an afterthought: "Do not delay your efforts. These men will stick at nothing and are continually threatening to kill me."

CHEAPER BEER BUT THIN.

MYSTERY OF VARIED STRENGTH.

CHOICE OF FIVE.

Beer was reduced in London 1d. a pint and 1d. a glass on April 17th, in all public houses and in most City restaurants, as a result of the new Budget.

Several of the more popular clubs in the West End followed suit. Hotels and restaurants of a superior kind said they "did not deal in halfpennies" and kept their beer at sixpence the glass. In other places the matter is being gravely discussed by club committees and directors of hotels.

There was no change in the quality of beer offered. It was just as varied and in many places just as thin, as it has been since taxation trebled the price to the consumer.

To the average beer-drinker the question of quality has been wrapped in mystery. In one and the same house he may be served with a glass of beer which satisfies his palate and with another which is little better in taste than water.

FIVE GRADES.

Before the taxation was reduced beer was brewed by most of the great London breweries in five qualities to sell at 9d., 8d., 7d., 6d., and 5d., a pint. Yesterday these prices were reduced a 1d. a pint by the brewers. The cheapest beer and popular at 4d. a quart before the war, is, or should be, largely known as "four ale" is, or should be, to-day 4d. a pint, or just double the previous price.

"What is a pint?" a brewer was asked by a *Daily Mail* reporter, "to prevent a publican or restaurant keeper from selling 4d. beer at the price of a better quality?" "Only" the reply was, "the order of the brewer who supplies the beer. In the case of a tied house, in which only one brewery is concerned, the orders are generally strict. In houses and publicans which are not tied the quality and price may vary, and no doubt do in many cases."

"There is nothing to prevent a manager from selling the cheapest beer at the highest price. The only thing he may not do is tamper with the quality after he receives the beer. He must sell it as received."

"The lack of uniformity in beer and the opportunity offered to the manager or proprietor of a house to sell poor quality beer at the price of better quality is the underlying reason for such complaint, especially among workmen."

"There seems to be room for a reform which would result in raising the all-round quality of the beer offered for sale in public-house, buffet, and restaurant."

"Obviously something might be done," said another brewer, "by requiring every seller of beer to state the quality and the name of the firm supplying it."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KENYA PROBLEM.

A REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION.

SETTLERS' DEMANDS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" KENYA CORRESPONDENT.]

Every interest in the European community of Kenya is represented in the official delegation which is accompanying Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor, to attend the Conference at the Colonial Office.

Lord Delamere, who leads the delegation, is one of the original pioneers of the Colony. He is leader of the elected members in the Legislative Council, he is a member of the Executive Council, and he is, perhaps, the central figure in the political life of Kenya. Mr. C. Kenneth Archer is Chairman of the Convention of Associations. Mr. T. A. Wood is not only a member of the Legislative Council and of the Executive Council, but is pioneer of commercial life in the country as well.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu, is a leading figure in the mission-field, and secretary of Protestant Missions. It is to him that the European settlers of Kenya look to support the point of view of the Church in regard to the all-important question of the future of the native races. Dr. Arthur, who is accompanying the delegation at the suggestion of the Governor, is not an official member of it. He will not take part in any of the political debates at the Conference, and his sole concern will be the welfare of the native.

LORD DELAMERE'S VIEWS.

Lord Delamere has given me a brief statement of the principles which he and his colleagues regard as at stake. In it he indicates the basis upon which the European delegation will found their arguments.

The political position of Indians in Kenya (he said) has been made a test case for the whole Empire, and it is of the utmost importance to South Africa. Apart altogether from local considerations, Kenya cannot "sell the pass."

The issue is not as to whether Indians should govern themselves or whether India as a unit should sit on the Central Council of the Empire—the Imperial Conference. That has been decided by others. The issue is whether the legislative bodies and administrative departments in those Colonies which are still under the control of the Colonial Office should be led by people inferior in the genius for government to the detriment of the ideals of our civilization and of those other races over whom we rule and for whose future we are trustees. We are determined not to agree to any transference of trusteeship.

We are determined not to agree to any degree of dilution of conditions which would carry with it dangers to the ideals of government in which we believe, or the slightest risk of future Asiatic domination. We are determined to see that dilution is limited to the minimum of representation necessary to represent interests given as a concession, and not as a right leading to further claims.

We consider that our trusteeship imposes upon us the duty of safeguarding the primitive races in Africa from competition by Asiatics for the posts available to the natives in their own continent.

We stand by the policy laid down at the Imperial Conference of 1918 and reaffirmed in 1921, "that each community should have control of the composition of its own population," and, as to-day the race governing Kenya, and as trustees for the native peoples, we maintain that the composition is for us to decide.

We hold to the policy continued by Mr. Churchill, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, of future European self-government in Kenya, strict control of Asiatic immigration, and the safeguarding of the Highlands for European settlement, under the promises of numerous Secretaries of State.

Lord Delamere's statement, made on the eve of the opening of discussions, indicates that, in spite of the events of the past few months, the European standpoint has not been altered. The three main points at issue still remain distinct—controlled immigration, a form of franchise which will not now or in the future make Asiatic domination possible, and the reservation for European settlers and Indian representatives expert, that there will be a hard struggle. Lord Delamere and his colleagues, however, are convinced that, without in any way coming to decisions which would be detrimental to India as a member of the Empire, principles will be enunciated which will safeguard the future of the native races of Africa and ensure their development upon the lines which have characterized the colonization of similar portions of the Empire. At the same time, they hope that details can be adjusted by means of which the Indian community now in Kenya will be enabled to take part in the administration of the Colony in a degree compatible with its vested interests, and, more particularly, with its ability.

THE DERBY.

The betting for the Derby, a month ago, according to the Home papers was as follows:

100-14	agst Town Guard	.....Gilpin.
5-1	.....Papyrus	.....B. Jarvis.
100-9	.....My Lord	.....Morton.
100-6	.....Drake	.....Cottrell.
18-1	.....Legality	.....R. Dawson.
18-1	.....Twelve Pointer	.....Perse.
20-1	.....Light Hand	.....Taylor.
20-1	.....Pari	.....Crawford.
35-1	.....Hurry Off	.....Perse.
32-1	.....Bold and Bad	.....Taylor.

BREWERS' CONCESSION.

As the result of a meeting of Burton brewers, at which Col. J. Grettton, M.P., chairman of Bass, Ratcliff and Grettton, Ltd., presided, circulars were issued making concessions beyond those provided in the Budget.

Major Boyd-Carpenter, in parliamentary papers, states that the estimated profits of brewing concerns in the United Kingdom for accounting years ended in the Income Tax years were:

1912-13	.....23,970,000
1921-22	.....217,550,000

Major Boyd-Carpenter also stated that the yield of the beer duty in the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31st, 1922, was £212,864,865.

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NEW DIVORCE RULING.

DAMAGES AFTER DEATH OF WIFE RESPONDENT.

On the issue being raised for the first time under the divorce laws, Mr. Justice Hill on April 17th decided that a husband can make a claim for damages against a co-respondent in a divorce suit which is not commenced till after the death of the wife respondent. In the case in question, *East v. Atkinson*, the respondent was alleged to have taken place in 1918, 1919, and 1920; Mrs. Kent died on July 13th, 1921; and the petition was not launched until May 2nd, 1923, ten months after her death.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Hill, after reviewing the facts of the case, said the question was whether such a claim, brought after the death of the wife, could be sustained at all. So far as was known, no such claim had ever been brought before, and it was not the sort of claim that many men were likely to want to bring. It was, however, a question of some difficulty. It turned upon the interpretation of Section 33 of the Matrimonial Causes Act. By that Act the former legislation was abolished, and the Act remodelled the law on the subject. As his lordship understood it, there had to be read into the section the provisions of the Common Law as to actions, and then there had to be struck out so much of them as were inconsistent with the provisions of the Divorce Act—which had to be regarded as overriding the Common Law. Thus no claim for damages could now be maintained if the adultery had been condoned, for the provision of the Divorce Act overrode the Common Law principle. The present case depended upon two questions.

1. According to the principles of the Common Law, could an action for criminal conversation be maintained after the death of the wife?

2. If it could, are there overriding provisions of the Divorce Act which say that the action cannot be maintained?

In regard to the first question, there was no wronged husband and the wrongdoer. The wife was only the means, and there was no more reason why the cause of action should die with the death of the wife than where the action was for damages for negligence causing the death of the wife. It seemed to his lordship that an action under Common Law could have been maintained by action on the issue of a writ after the death of the wife.

Regarding the second question, his lordship said there was no doubt that, under Section 33 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, the husband could bring the action as an independent proceeding, and not merely in conjunction with or ancillary to a petition for divorce or separation. If the wife died pending the suit, the petition for damages could still be maintained. The Divorce Act was not so clearly inconsistent with the Common Law principle as to override it. He had, therefore, come to the conclusion that the Common Law principle was not overridden by any provision of the Divorce Act, and that a suit for damages for adultery could be maintained, notwithstanding that the wife was no longer alive at the time of the institution of the suit. He therefore, decided the issue in favour of the petitioner, who would have costs of the issue. Judgment was entered accordingly.

INCIDENT IN A YORKSHIRE CHURCH.

VICAR'S ALLEGED CURSE.

More is likely to be heard about the incident which occurred on Sunday (April 15th) at St. James' Church, Manton, near Leeds, when, because they remained seated during a procession of which they disapproved, two parishioners were excluded from the blessing at the close of the service by the vicar, the Rev. C. E. Russell. The two parishioners concerned are Mr. W. H. Allanson and Mr. F. Spink, both of whom had assisted in the offertory. License was burned in the procession, and as it passed the procession passed them and suggested they would be better outside. They declined to leave the church, and then the vicar took the action complained of. Since then the two gentlemen concerned have sworn an affidavit that the vicar anathematized them in the following words: "May the curse of God rest upon you both, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen."

A special meeting of the parochial church council has been held, and after hearing the vicar, they passed a resolution complaining that the conduct of the incumbent in pronouncing the curse was unbecoming a Clerk in Holy Orders, and constituted an offence against the laws ecclesiastical, and had caused great scandal in that parish and elsewhere. It was also decided humbly to request the bishop to inhibit the incumbent from performing any services of the church until sentence shall have been given in the said case. Over 200 signatures have been appended to this petition in the parish.

FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

The eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Heard, the American newspaper millionaire, has eloped with a young lady student at the University of California, following in that respect in the footsteps of his father, who in early life married a chorus-girl against the wishes of his family. But Mr. Heard, senior, like so many others of the middle-aged, refused to see that since for the goose is sauce for the gander, and is behaving exactly like the stern parent of the American magazine. Meanwhile his scores of papers, we learn, "refrain from mentioning the name of the girl." One can imagine no severer strain on the temper of a Yellow Press magnate than to have a first-class scandal for the exclusive benefit of his rivals.

Two Scotsmen decided to become footstallers, but McGregor thought it would be best to keep a bottle in case of an illness. The whisky was bought and put in a place agreed upon. After three days, Sandy could hear it no longer, and he said, "McGregor, I am ill." "Too late," said McGregor. "I was ill all day yesterday."

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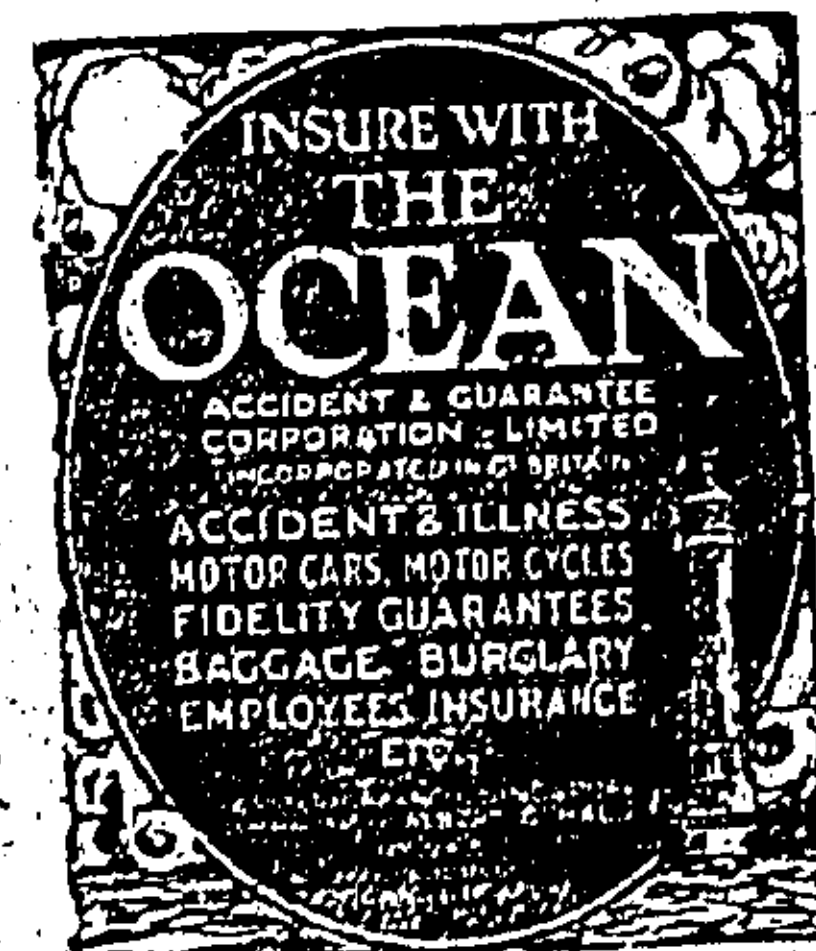
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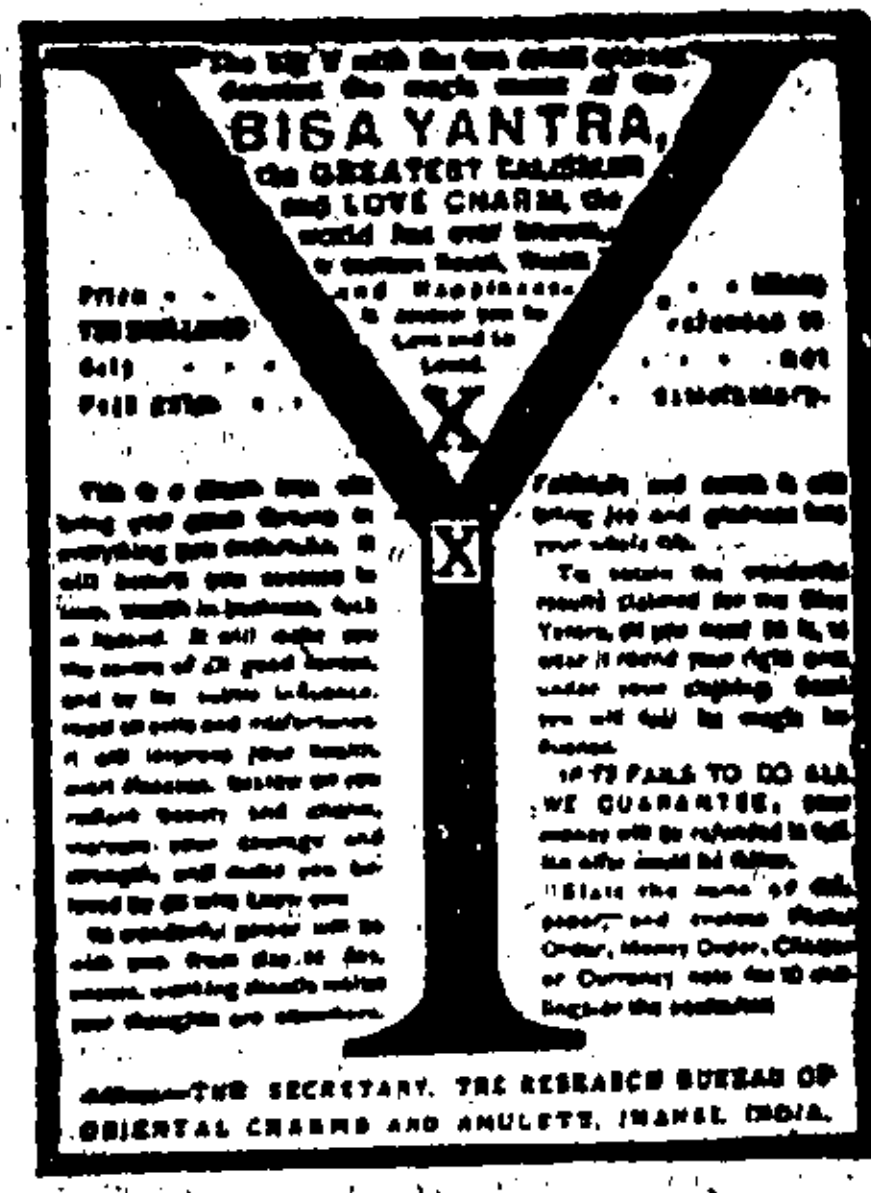
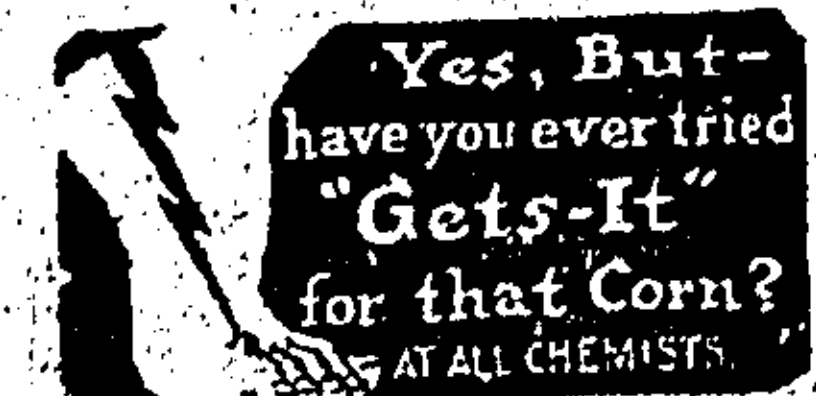
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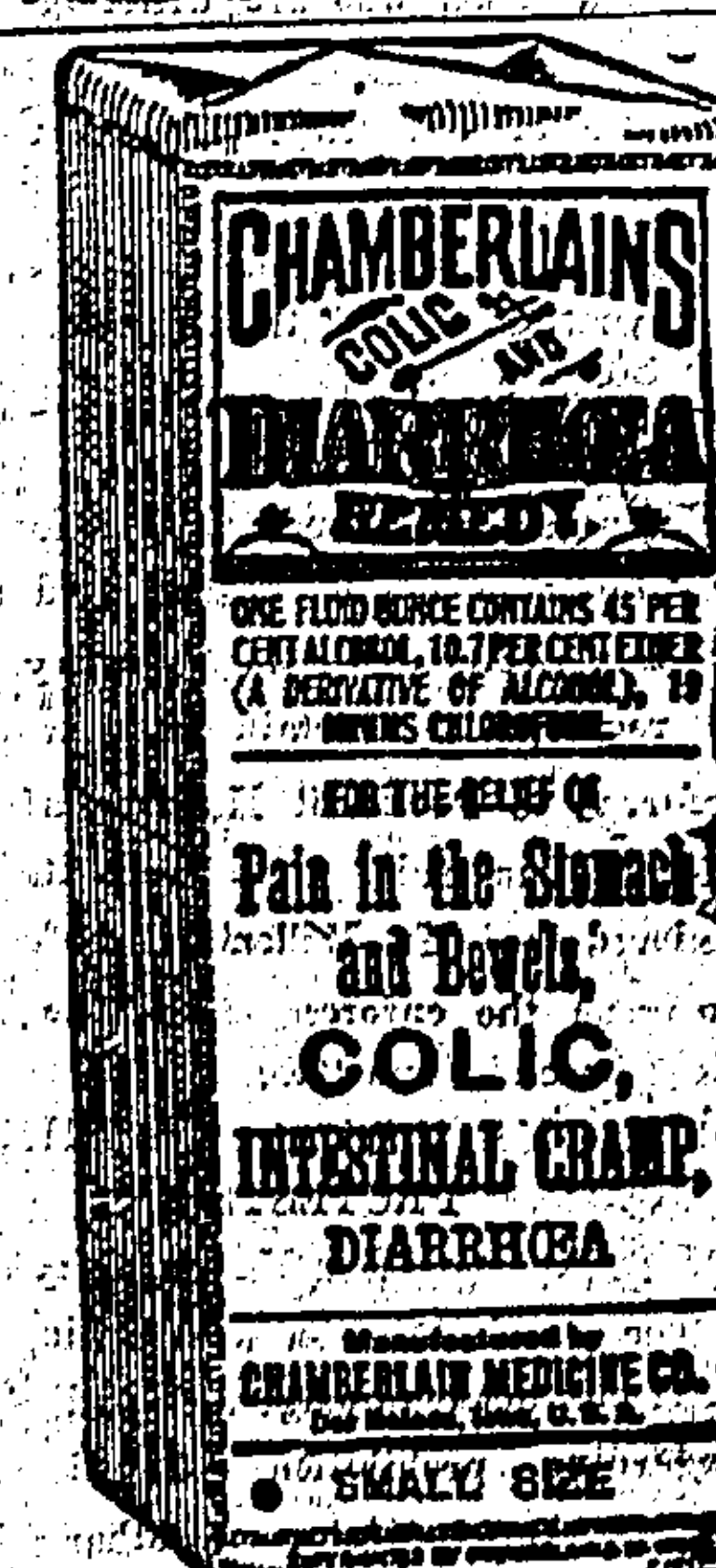
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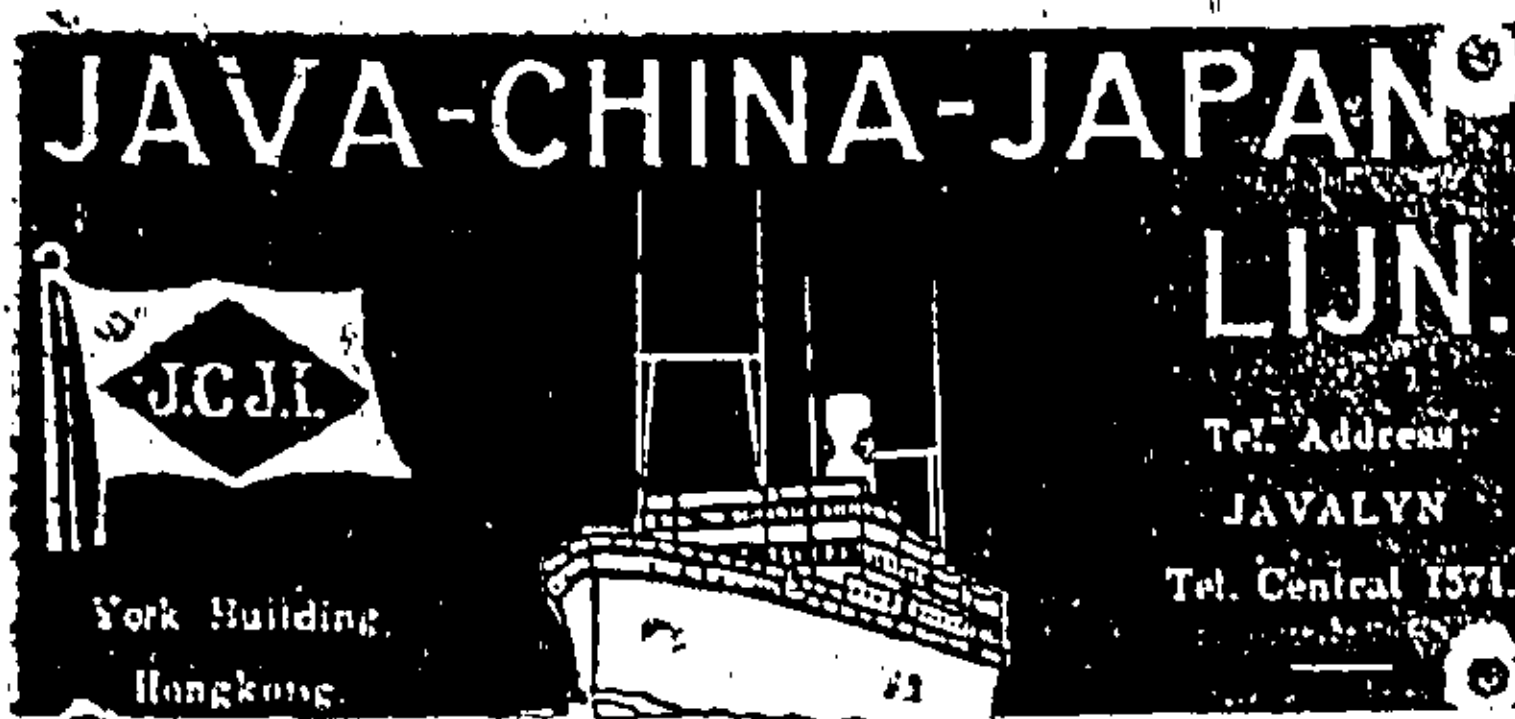


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COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Herbert Slobothan a former leader writer on the *Manchester Guardian* contributes the following to the *Referee*.

Not since the sinking of the *Zustine* has any act of Government called forth such wide condemnation as the execution by the Bolsheviks of Monsignor Rutkevitch. Most of the important civilized Government of the world intervened on his behalf, and there is even some reason to think that a minority amongst the Bolsheviks wanted to spare his life.

In no other way can one explain the statement put out by official authority on the day before the execution that the sentence of death would not be carried out.

The persecution of Christians is made more, not less, surprising by the fact that all the members of the Soviet Government are atheists, for tolerance comes easier as a rule to those who care nothing about the truths of religion than to those for whom they have supreme importance. It may be tempting to explain what is happening in Russia by the theory that the members of the Soviet Government are abnormally wicked men, strangers to pity and compassion, but that does not fit the facts. The only two important Sovietists that I have met are Chicherin and Litvinoff.

PERSONALITIES AND PERSECUTION.

Litvinoff is a small, thick-set Jew with a humorous mouth and a merry twinkle in his eye; outside, perhaps, is a cold nature itself, but a great deal of warmth to the top, with a voice like a scratchy pen. He is a pedant who talks politics as though they had no more human nature in them than a proposition of geometry; he sits up all night over his work, and is usually six hours late for his engagements, but I am sure he could not bring himself to whip out. The Russian Revolution has no doubt brought a great deal of scum to the top, but making allowance for that, most of them are probably in their private relations reasonably kind, nice people. Mr. Rothstein, whom many people in London will remember as a journalist here, and who, on his return to Russia, held high place in the first time, in the Soviet bureaucracy, is, I dare say, in his unavailability and gentleness of nature, quite a typical Bolshevik. How come these people to behave with such monstrous cruelty?

The first idea to get out of one's head is that they are people of exceptional ability and force of character. One naturally thinks that Lenin and Trotsky, who between them carried through the revolution and made more experiments on more human beings than any tyrants ever did before in history, must be supermen. Nothing of the kind. Lenin comes from an aristocratic Russian family, and from his position must have tremendous power over a crowd; but it puzzles one to understand why.

He is undistinguished in appearance, has no rhetoric, and though he is undoubtedly the quietest in the Government and has very considerable intellectual honesty, no one would take any notice of him at a Socialist international conference but for his great place. Trotsky the Jew strikes one as the able and more powerful man of the two. He has one really great achievement to his credit, the organisation of the national resistance to the invasions of Kolchak and Denikin, and to all the Churchillian strategy. It was as good as anything done by the raw levies of revolutionary France under Dumouriez. But he was greatly helped by the follies of his opponents, and, though it may seem a big thing to have acquired and kept the political mastery of Russia, after all, whom had Lenin and Trotsky to defeat? Men of the calibre of Kerensky a frothy rhetorician incapable of a decisive action.

COMMUNISM'S CHANCE.

It was possible in Russia because there the intellectuals in the country, if they were not Tsarist bureaucrats, who were hated for their corruption and incompetence, or landlords who had the land coveted by the peasant or friends of the reactionaries, or of a few Jews, for whom an abstract political theory has always had a fatal fascination, who hated what was to them the civil war with Germany and the monarchy which had ill-treated them in the past, and who were therefore sympathetic with the new Communist gospel.

Imagine, then, quite commonplace men who suddenly, because they had one eye, found themselves king in the country of the blind. Their one eye was the Marxian Socialist theory as modified by revolutionary expediency favourable ground for the experiment, because it was not industrialised, and the vast majority of Russians neither understood nor cared for what happened in the towns so long as they could sell their crops, unfavourable because the supply of men with practical experience in affairs was lower in the whole of Russia than in a single East Lancashire or West Riding town.

The Bolsheviks never, in fact, got hold of the peasants at all, but they did create an organisation, and the mistakes of the reactionaries and the Allies did the rest. Foreign wars gave the Soviet Government the prestige of patriotism, but in fact the Communist experiment began to break down on its economic side almost at once. In everything but theory there is now private trading in Russia.

The quite ordinary small to middling men, who found themselves in control of a tremendous machine whose workings they did not understand, behaved as might be expected. They were frightened, and flight with ignorance are the great causes of cruelty. They began by removing possible rivals and supplanters, by defeating the invasion, by a proscription of intellectuals who would not subscribe to their economic theory, and now an attack on the one organisation left in Russia capable of making head against them—namely, the Church.

COMING COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The decrees separating Church and State in Russia, nationalising Church property, and leaving churches for worship were issued in 1918. The Catholic clergy organised a secret league of resistance, and last year they refused to "renew the undertakings about the use of the churches." The Church property is in consequence being sequestered and the churches themselves sealed. The Soviet fend with the Church is not that it worships God and not Marx, but that it has still, after all these years, kept alive the spirit of resistance.

Similarly, in the statements of the Patriarch Tikhon the principal charges are that he and other dignitaries of the Greek Church maintained relations with clergy living in territory occupied by the Whites, and prayed for the victory of the White Guards—events that happened several years ago. It is not so much hatred of religion (to which, as Atheists, they are indifferent) which influences the present action of the Government, but fear of an organisation capable some day of making head against their own, and influencing men's minds in ways what do not admit of strict Marxian analysis.

And what should our policy be? First, to avoid active assistance to the coming counter-revolution which the Soviet could represent as a foreign attack on Russian independence. Secondly, to drop the boycott and to open up trade relations with Russia, because the more we can buy and sell to her the more the breakdown of the Communist experiment is advanced, and the stronger becomes the position of the peasants; and, lastly, to pity, not condemn, Russia in her trials, and to remember that it was her action in East Prussia in the autumn of 1914 which, by withdrawing two German Army corps from the West, made possible the victory of the Marne.

The Russians are a strange but a great people; they have a great future, and her friendship is both a generous investment and a thing worth having for its own sake.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

THE S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 26th May, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th May, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.**
at George's Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1923. [864]

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARCELLE, LES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 2nd June, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1923. [873]

INDO-CHINA

STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KINGSANG"	Friday, 25th May, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YOKSANG"	Friday, 25th May, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th May, 3 p.m.
SANDASAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 26th May, 1 p.m.
ANTUNG via SWATOW	"ESANG"	Sunday, 27th May, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 29th May, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Wednesday, 30th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHIFSHING"	Wednesday, 30th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 30th May, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 31st May, 7 a.m.
KORE via MOJI	"YUSANG"	Friday, 1st June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 5th June, 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 15th June, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Sumatra and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when Indochina offices.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 15,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAHANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

YOKOHAMA LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Yokohama, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about

Wednesday, 30th May, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 15.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARA"	4th June	"GLENARIFFE"	28th May	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER"	18th June	"GLENAMOY"	1st June	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	2nd July	"GLENAPP"	1st July	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBEG"	16th July			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

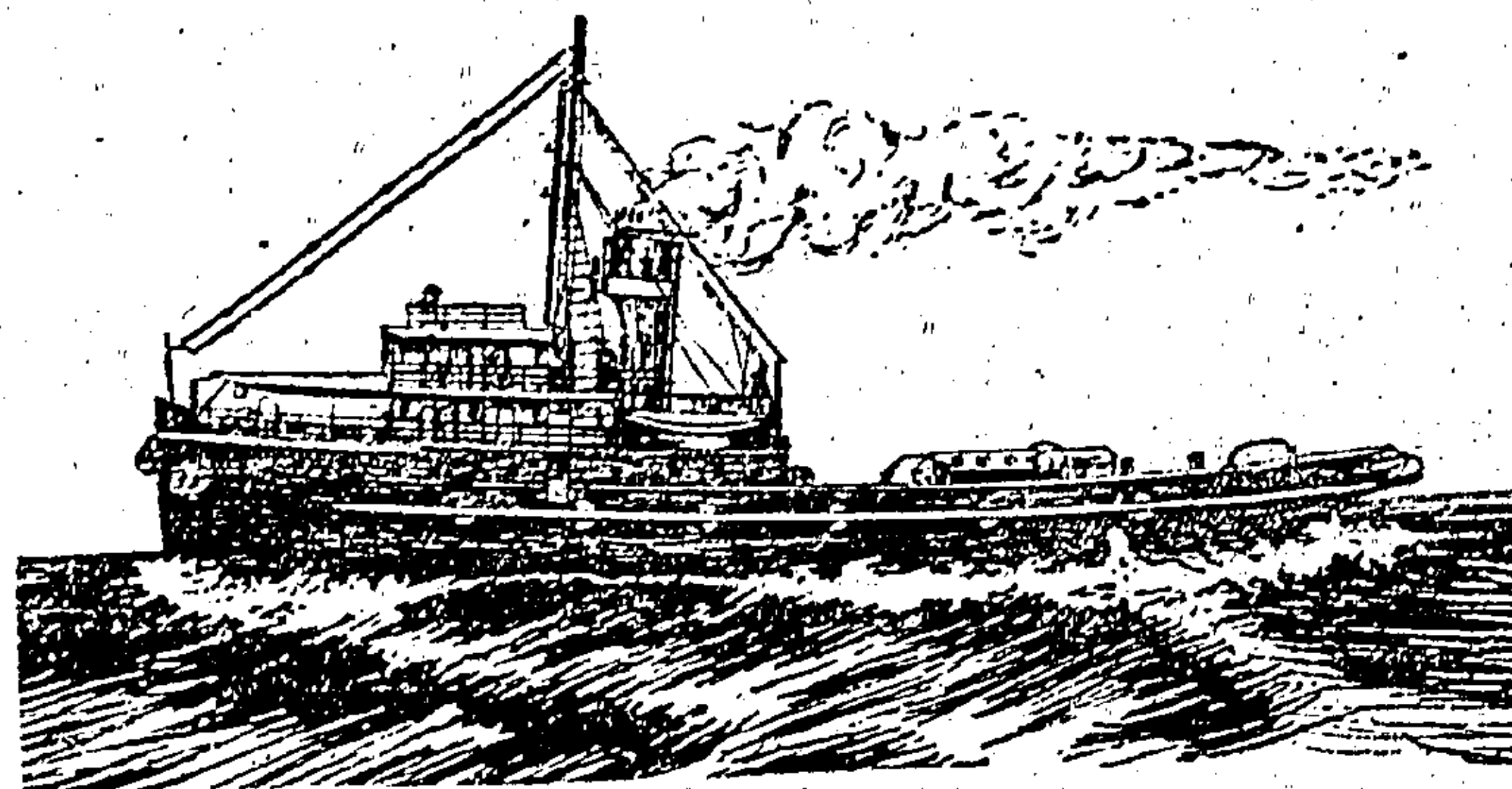
Telephone: Central No. 315 and 42, 23 and Central 886.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

CODES USED: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 8th June. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" 8th June. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp, & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 17th July. ... do.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

A Class Steamers	1st Class £92—2nd Class £62
B Class Steamers	1st Class £84—2nd Class £56
C Class Steamers	1st Class £56

N.B.—C Class Steamers in the above list of the cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Deck or Stevedores.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 789)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND GRINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM"	via Suez Canal	25th May
S.S. "OANFA"	via Suez Canal	28th May
S.S. "CITY OF PITTSBURG"	via Suez Canal	10th June
S.S. "KEEMUN"	via Suez Canal	25th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	For Arrivals High and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	—	—	28th May
CORDILLERE	—	—	11th June
ANGERS	—	—	25th June
CHILL	4th May	5th June	9th July
PORTHOS	18th May	19th June	23rd July
ANGON	1st June	3rd July	8th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A CLASS (1st Class)	£55.0s.0d.	B CLASS (1st Class)	£29.0s.0d.
STEAMERS (2nd)	£28.0s.0d.	STEAMERS (2nd)	£12.0s.0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

S.S. "MEINAM" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 27th May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHONG	Capt. J.S. Thomson	Friday	25th May, at 1 p.m.
HAICHONG	Capt. W.C. Passmore	Tuesday	29th May at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday	1st June, at 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

MADRAS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPHOE"	3,273	28th May, Noon	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	3,700	30th May, 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	3,353	4th June	Spore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	3,700	5th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	3,218	12th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	3,590	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	3,097	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	3,613	28th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	3,099	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	3,696	26th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	3,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARIM"	3,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	3,613	2nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	15th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	3,016	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,224	13th June	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
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Present operations from Australia with the following—
The Union B.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (See San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for Southampton and London via Freetown & Cape

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,053	29th May	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
"DEVANHA"	3,092	3rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	3,613	16th June	Shanghai only.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th June	Shanghai only.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Penang must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"	on or about 11th June.
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"	on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3185 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams (Furprince) St. George's Building [21]**O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU"	Thursday, 14th June
BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.	Friday, 1st June
"PANAMA MARU"	Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"ATLANTIC MARU"	Tuesday, 5th June
"ANDES MARU"	Thursday, 21st June

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular, monthly Passenger Service.

"KIBU MARU"	Friday, 1st June
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CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU"	Friday, 8th June
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VICTORIA, BEATLE, TADOMA & VANDOVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU"	Sunday, 3rd June
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NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU"	Saturday, 7th July
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JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU"	Monday, 28th May
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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIU MARU"	Every Sunday Noon
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"AMAKURA MARU"	Every Sunday Noon
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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: E. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHOW, PAOTING	"TIENSIN"	On 25th May, 4 p.m.
NINGPO	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th May, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"WUHU"	On 27th May, 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"KALCAN"	On 28th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 28th May, Noon
MANILA	"LIANGCHOW"	On 29th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SOOCHOW"	On 29th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"BUICHOW"	On 30th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 30th May, Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 3rd June, Noon
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 4th June, 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents
Telephone Central 33.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Cebu, & Suez, etc.
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	26th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
Telephone Central No. 33.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Doylestown"	Due Hongkong 26th May.
S.S. "Moria"	Leave Hongkong 28th May.
S.S. "Moria"	Due Hongkong 31st June.
S.S. "Moria"	Leave Hongkong 26th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLANDPOINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Due Hongkong 26th May.
U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 27th May.
U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Due Hongkong 12th June.
U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 13th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVING

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,
General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINE
INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 3008.
U. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	sailing on or about 8th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 28th June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 30th May.
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Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMESINGA"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

